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I. THE AMERICAN GUIDE

Character and Purpose of the American Guide:

Included among the projects of the Professional and Service Projects Division of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) are the Writers' Projects. The most important of these is the project known as The American Guide.

The American Guide (to be published in five regional volumes, arranged by States) is intended to answer the need for a comprehensive description of the United States. It undertakes to provide tourists with comprehensive description material on the scenic, historical, colorful, unique, and recreational points of interest in the country; for the student, author, and research worker the Guide will compile rich source material of cultural, economic, and historical value; and, most important of all, for the average citizen who cannot afford to travel extensively, yet is interested in all the resources of his country, the Guide will provide in simple language a medium to acquaint him with every section of this vast country. The Guide, by assembling material now scattered in various sources, will present information not readily available. It will be so arranged as to acquaint the reader with the folkways of the various communities and their particular contributions to America's culture.

How the Material for the Guide Will Be Gathered:

In each State a number of people have been set to work in all WPA Districts to gather the data on the topics to be included in the Guide as outlined in our Table of Contents. This material, after it is written up in proper form, will be sent to the State Office. There it will be assembled and carefully edited. This will constitute material for the State Guide.

Copies of State Guide material will be sent to Washington, where again it will be condensed, revised, and edited, for inclusion in the five-volume American Guide.

Importance of State Guide Material:

The worth of the Federal Guide will depend on the completeness and accuracy of State Guide material. In order to assure thoroughness, it will be imperative to reach all communities, irrespective of size, and to receive from them up-to-date information on their towns and environs.

Because of the limited number of workers at our disposal it will be impossible to reach many communities under 10,000 population. We must, therefore, depend on the communities themselves to supply us with material.

The people who will undertake this work in small communities we designate as Volunteer Associates.

II. VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATES

Duties of Volunteer Associates:

The Volunteer Associate, selected for his intellectual abilities and his interest in preserving a record of history and culture in his community, will be directly responsible to the District Supervisor of the Federal Writers' Projects. The Volunteer Associate will gather data in his community, check for accuracy, and send them to the District Supervisor.

The data from the smaller communities should cover the following: Name of town - and its origin (see example), population, locality, transportation, general character of the environs, facts of cultural importance (such as art museums or collections, musical organizations, art colonies; whether it is the birthplace of noted persons, whether any noted person now resides there), as well as other special points of interest (such as prehistoric or later remains of Indian life, historic houses,

educational institutions, recreational experiments, etc.)

In gathering the data for such a report, the writer should guide himself by the following general rule: Anything in the community that is common to all or many communities in America should be given little space. Anything of interest that is peculiar to the community or its region should be treated more fully.

III. FIELD NOTES

Field Notes and Continuity:

The data should be gathered in notes, which we call Field Notes. After the information has been assembled in notes, it should be written up in a continuous essay of about 1,500 words; more if the material warrants it. A copy of the Field Notes and the original copy of the essay, bearing the name and address of the Volunteer Associate, should be sent to the District Supervisor at the District Office.

The following Field Notes are given as an example of contents and order in which the Volunteer Associate's factual material should appear:

IV. EXAMPLE OF A VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATE'S FIELD NOTES

Note: We have selected La Jolla, California, because it contains several unique institutions (see Scripps Institutes), points of scenic interest (see Torrey Pines, etc.), and interesting historical landmarks (see Ramona's Wedding Place, etc.). As the California material has not yet reached us, most data cannot be given accurately. Items on which information is lacking have been starred (*).

*Name: La Jolla (pronounced La Ho'ya): corrupted from the Spanish "La Joya," meaning "the jewel." La Jolla is sometimes called "The Jewel City." (Give origin and circumstances of naming the city, and the cause of the corruption in spelling.)

Population: 1525.

*Altitude: 100 to 150 ft.

Location: La Jolla is located on the Pacific seashore. It is 14 miles north of San Diego and 118 miles south of Los Angeles, on US Highways 80 and 101.

Transportation: No railroad passes through La Jolla, but connections can be made on the Southern Pacific at Del Mar, 3 miles to the north. It is approached from the north and south by US Highways 80 and 101. The Pacific Greyhound buses pass through, and stop at, La Jolla on their San Diego-Los Angeles runs. The nearest airport is Lindbergh Field in San Diego.

*Hotels: La Jolla has three excellent hotels: the Casa de Manana, La Valencia, and the Colonial Hotel. (Give number of rooms, garage accommodations, range of charges, etc., of each.)

*Tourist Camps: State where located, if any; accommodations, facilities, charges, etc. (Mention also other tourist accommodations, range of fees, etc.).

*Climate: La Jolla enjoys an even temperature throughout the year, with a fluctuation seldom exceeding 15 degrees. Maximum temperature is _____, minimum is _____. Warm winds from the deserts and the Imperial Valley, to the east; and cool breezes from the Pacific, account for La Jolla's favorable climate. Fogs are rare in this region. The normal rainfall of about 15 inches occurs almost entirely during the months of November to February, inclusive.

*History: (Give fully circumstances of first settlement, important events in the history of the community, etc.)

*Growth and Development: La Jolla's climate, its excellent recreational possibilities, and the fact that no railroad or industrial activities are allowed, account for its being almost entirely a residential community. (Here should be given an account of the factors responsible for excluding the railroad and industries.)

*Racial Groups: The population is fairly homogeneous racially, as well as culturally. Most of the inhabitants are of Anglo-Saxon origin. A small colony of expatriate English "islanders," akin to many of Britain's younger sons who have set up cultural "islands" in other places, find refuge and recreation here; as well as a colony of concert musicians, of every nationality, who rest between tours in La Jolla.

*Industries:

*Historic Remains: (Describe fully).

*Points of Interest:

Architectural: La Jolla is considered one of the most attractive of California's seaside places. It is noted for its architecture. Practically all the buildings, with the exception of some commercial structures, are in the California-Spanish style.

*Scripps' Institutes: Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Scripps Laboratories Aquarium, and Scripps Metabolic Clinic, are located in La Jolla.

Scripps Museum: Started in 1909. Curator: Percy S. Barnhart. Field: Oceanography of the southern California region. Research collections: Marine plants, animals, and fossils; maps and graphs of currents and tides, under the hydrographic department; instruments used in oceanographic work; exhibits showing chemical and physical characteristics of ocean. Admission: Free, daily 8-5. Attendance: (1929) 4,828; 1930 (4,902).

*Ramona's Marriage Place: This located on Bacigalupi Road (give exact address, when open to the public, whether a fee is charged, its legendary history, etc., etc.).

*Caves: As one leaves La Jolla, on the main highway towards Los Angeles, one comes to the Caves. A stairway leads down into the subterranean openings. (Here should follow a description of the weird and impressive rocks carved by the tides.).

"Torrey Pines: Not far from the caves, where the main highway toward Los Angeles rises into the hills, are a group of fantastic dwarfed pines. This, it is claimed, is the only group of its kind. (Interesting facts about these trees should be given. Their value as a roadmarker for the northbound explorers of early days, if such a fact can be substantiated, should be elaborated on.)

*Notables: La Jolla's most noted resident is Madame Schuman-Heink, who has lived here since _____. Other well-known persons who maintain residences in La Jolla are Walt Mason, Carrie Jacobs Bond, and others. (This should be elaborated upon - give also names of notables who lived here at one time, and names of notables whose birthplace is La Jolla.)

Recreation: La Jolla can be described as a playground community. It has several bathing beaches, the most popular being the Cove, where one may bathe every day in the year. Several municipal tennis courts are open day and evening. There is an all-grass 18-hole golf course, operated by the La Jolla Country Club. Many miles of bridle paths are available to equestrian enthusiasts. (Enumerate and describe these and other recreational facilities.)

*Education: List educational facilities.

*Art: La Jolla is unusual among small American towns in the possession of its own gallery. (Describe collection and give interesting facts regarding ownership and operation.)

*Civic Buildings:

*Civic Activities:

*Publications: List and describe; distinction, literary or otherwise, should be dwelt upon.

*Other data: Give other interesting information - annual festivals, local customs and folklore, distinctive homes, etc.

*Environs: Describe.

*Bibliography: Here should be given a detailed list of all the sources of information for the facts recorded above. In the instance of books, give name of author, title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, page sources. In the case of information obtained from individuals, give name, address, and position or title.

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POINTS OF INTEREST - DISTRICT 9

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

1. Palo Alto Tree
2. New Almaden Village and Quicksilver Mines
3. Cupertino - Spot where de Anza first saw San Francisco Bay
4. Lick Mills and James Lick home
5. Forbes Mills, Los Gatos
6. First School - Jefferson School 1857
7. Bernal Ranch - Santa Teresa Royal Grant (Carlos III)
8. Armistice Oak Tree, Highway 101 (Battle of Santa Clara)
9. First House and Stage Station - Old Mountain View
10. Vasquez Roadhouse - Morgan Hill
11. Winchester Mystery House
12. Three sites of Santa Clara Mission
13. Old Adobe Women's Clubhouse - Santa Clara
14. State Capitol Site - San Jose
15. Old Mill - Saratoga
16. United States Army Air Station - Sunnyvale
17. Stanford University
18. Hoover Home
19. Country Clubs and Alum Rock Park
20. Lick Observatory and Mt. Hamilton
21. Guadalupe Mines
22. Frenchman's Tower and Ruins
23. Municipal Rose Garden - San Jose
24. Edwin Markham home - San Jose
25. Hecker Pass
26. Rosicrucian Park and Museum - San Jose
27. Big Basin and Redwood Park
28. Mission San Juan Bautista

POINTS OF INTEREST - DISTRICT 9
(Continued)

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

29. Century and a Half Old Highway - El Camino Real
30. Rancho del Rey (San Mateo County)
31. Crystal Springs Lake Country
32. Spanish Explorer Camps (San Mateo County)
33. Skyline Methuselah Redwood
34. Woodside Store and "Ghost Town"
35. Skyline Boulevard
36. Site of Terry-Broderick Duel (Lake Merced)
37. LaHonda and "Bandit Built" Store

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SANTA CLARA COUNTY LANDMARKS

1. Palo Alto trees - Palou's + 1774
Almaden - Quicksilver - Jose Antonio Robles - 1824
Andrea Castellero - 1845
Secundino Robles and Wm. Chard
3. Cupertino - de Anza, March 25, 1776
(where de Anza first saw the Bay of San Francisco)
(Padre Font. Arroyo de San Jose de Cupertino)
4. Lick Mills and Jos. Lick home
5. Forbes Mills - Los Gatos
6. Jefferson School - 1857 - 1st in Santa Clara County - Mormons and
Santa Clara minute men
7. "The Spring" - Bernal ranch (Santa Teresa Ranch)
(Don Joaquin Bernal - 1769) - Carlo III of Spain
granted 10,000 a. Changarra
8. Arguello, Don Luis - (now Raisch property)
(Conna Conception)
(Count Nicolai Rezenov)
9. Armistice Tree - Battle of Santa Clara (Rev. Colton)
Oak Tree - Milliken Corners where Sanchez surrendered to
Capt. Maddux - Battle of Santa Clara
10. Mt. View - 1st house - Stage station
11. Road House - Morgan Hill - Vasquez
12. Winchester House
13. 3 sites Mission Santa Clara (St. Claire)
1777 - Padre Thos. de la Pena
14. Women's Club House - Santa Clara
15. San Jose - State Capitol site
16. Old Mill - Saratoga - "Mc C Ville"
17. Congress Springs - Saratoga

CLASS I - FLORA AND FAUNA

THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The west side of the Santa Clara Valley is solidly wooded. In the valley itself the growth is more sparse. The eastern foothills, though more densely treed than the valley, are not so thickly wooded as the Santa Cruz Mountains toward the sea.

At least seven species of oak flourish here. First, is the Valley Oak, notorious because its roots are often infected by a fungus which transfers itself to fruit trees planted on newly deforested ground. Second, is the Blue Oak, the heart of which is often so hard that it will turn the edge of an axe. Then, there is the Maul Oak, curious because it is subject to infection by at least fifty-four species of oak gall. It has strong, tough, and close-grained wood, which has been used for mauls, wagon parts, and tool handles. Fourth, is the Coast Live Oak. This was first discovered by the Malaspina Expedition, the only scientific group sent out by the Spanish Government to investigate the shores of Alta-California. Branches have been cut from this tree for fodder to save cattle from starvation in drought years. The Interior Live Oak is next, which grows in inland valleys. Then, we have the Black Oak, and after that the Tan Oak, which in the past has furn-

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THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

ished tannage for fine, heavy leathers. The half-inch bark used to be taken off in four foot lengths called "rims".

The Redwood (*Sequoia sempevirens*) is found in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The age of these trees is from 500 to 1400 years. They reach a height of 340 feet. The wood and the bark are unusually fine and rot-resistant to an extraordinary extent. Unusual among cone-bearers, they generally reproduce by crown-sprouts. Lumber from this wood has been extensively used in California. The purposes to which it has been put include building lumber, railroad ties, piles, and poles. At one time the redwoods of the county, and of California, were threatened with destruction, and it is a curious truth that one of the first to advocate their conservation was a member of the Imperial Council for India, Sir Dietrich Brandis. At least one of the local redwoods has an historical significance. This is the Palo Alto (tall tree). It is situated on Highway 101, where San Francisquito Creek crosses it about 20 miles north of San Jose at the town which takes its name from the stout old redwood.

Box Elder and the Big Leaf Maple, whose twigs were anciently used by some Indians as a medicine

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THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

to bring riches, occur here.

The Yellow, the Red, and the Arroyo Willow grow in the county. Owing to their profuseness in the southern part of the pueblo of San Jose, Willow Street and Willow Glen take their names from them.

Digger Pine grows in the Mt. Hamilton range. Its seeds were eaten by the Indians, (called Diggers by the whites), and these people also ate the green cones. Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir, a lumber tree, are found in the same range.

White Alder can be seen along the foothill streams.

The Black Walnut, which, in its natural state, occurs only in infrequent California Indian camp sites, is cultivated in this county to make a stock graft for the commercial English Walnut, making the latter more resistant to disease and climate.

The California Laurel is locally used in cabinet work. It is usually seen in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where it is a tree from 25 to 100 feet high. In some other localities it appears as a shrub, scaling no more than 20 feet, base to crest.

The Western Sycamore is best visited in old

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THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

river bottoms and stream borders. It often marks the courses of vanished rivers, and is one of the most common trees of this vicinity.

The California Buckeye grows on dry hills, canyon walls, and gulleys around the valley. It also borders streams.

A curious tree is the Madrona, or Madrone. Bret Harte called it - "Captain of the Western wood,

Thou that apest Robin Hood", and made reference to its red under-bark. It is, despite its strange beauty, of no use except for firewood.

Numerous household remedies have been distilled, or brewed, from the bark, leaves, flower, and fruit of the Blue Elder. Birds are fond of its fruit and distribute its seeds widely. For this reason it is most commonly found along fences, where the feathered ones, or, at least some of them, love to perch.

The Blue Gum, or Eucalyptus, is an importation from Australia. Usually planted as a wind break, or shade tree, its wood has been used as an interior trim, and is a common fuel in some localities.

Among other importations may be mentioned the Acacia, Elm, European Sycamore, and Australian Bottle-tree.

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THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

The California Nutmeg is a comparatively uncommon tree, though not truly rare; is found here in the vicinity of Stevens Creek Park. Otherwise there are no known growths peculiar to this county.

No lumbering to amount to anything is done in Santa Clara County.

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Carl Duncan, Ph. D., Consultant

THE AMPHIBIANS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The Amphibians of Santa Clara County are, in comparison with eastern and northern areas, comparatively scarce. But, still it has some species of interest, and one of these at least must command the interest of the natives of Louisiana and the rest of the world, - this animal being the California Red-legged Frog, whose nether limbs are said to be better food than those sold in New Orleans.

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THE AMPHIBIANS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(Continued)

There are more than two salamanders to be found in the Santa Clara Valley, but two, at least, are fairly easy to find. The first of these is the Pacific Coast Newt, called "water dog" by school boys. It is found in mountain streams and pools, and in the damp forests that surround these places. Its young are gilled and carnivorous; the adult can breathe the air of the atmosphere, and is also carnivorous.

The Tree Salamander derives its name from its habit of living in cavities of old oaks, and in caves dug under the fallen branches of the same tree. Black, with yellow dots, it is easily recognized. Its food is fungus and insects. Somewhat smaller than the Pacific Coast Newt, it reaches six inches in length.

The common toads of this valley are few. First among these is the Pacific Tree Toad, whose song of two notes, "crack-it, crack-it", is familiar to most children. The tadpoles of this toad eat algae and decaying material, but the adult is a true friend of the farmer, for he takes unto himself the flies and the parasitic insects that come his way. Coupled to his toes are sucking disks that enable him to climb a vertical glass plate without the least

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THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

difficulty. His maximum length is one and three-quarters inches. The second toad of importance in the valley is the California Toad. Not by any means peculiar to the district between the Santa Cruz and Mt. Hamilton ranges, it is found from San Diego to Washington but, due to its prevalence in the New Albion of Sir Francis Drake, it has been called the California Toad. It eats insects, sow-bugs, and worms. Needing moisture as much as its kindred do, its custom is to make a burrow in the ground - deeper in winter than in summer. Its song is a series of high-pitched notes which no one has been able to transcribe.

And of the frogs: The only one that we can ascribe with justice to the Santa Clara Valley is the California Red-leg Frog. It can easily be recognized. Swimming or diving, the upper parts of its body are a mottled brown, and the lower abdomen and the under part of its legs are red. Reaching a length of six inches it has no fear of small fish. In fact it often gobbles them up. It also eats the young of its own species. Popular report says that this frog sets an example for cannibalism that the rest of the group have still to achieve. But it has one quaint habit which is interesting, and that is

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THE TREES OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

this: Like the Australian, the New Zealand, and the African lung-fish, it hibernates in the mud of dried-out pools during the hot season. It has not the vocal powers of its cousins, and its only audible reaction to any stimulus, including actual physical pinching, is a low-pitched croak.

CLASS I - FLORA AND FAUNA

FIELD WILD FLOWERS

The fame of California's flower fields has been carried around the world by visitors to the state. Not the least prolific of these fields are those that annually bloom in Santa Clara County, whose short season, beginning in February with California Poppy and Milkmaid, and ending in April when White Lupin dies, is often a color miracle. But, even though the period be short, it can be a time of profit to the amateur naturalist, as well as a season of pleasure to those who take joy in outdoor beauty.

The most famous of California's many blooms is its poppy. These flowers grow by the millions in Santa Clara Valley as well as on the slopes of the surrounding hills. They cover whole districts with a flare of orange flame in the spring, but as summer progresses the first glow of their bloom is quickly gone, and, while the individual flowers grow sparser, they also become debilitated and change to pale yellow.

The poppy was officially adopted as a state emblem in 1903. Its appropriateness for this purpose has been recognized long before. Its scenic virtue was even appreciated by the Indians, so often blind to natural beauty, who called it the "fire flower". They also had superstitions about it. One was that a pregnant or nursing woman should not touch the petals lest she be unable to feed her child. In some places the tribes are said to have worshipped it.

Roadside ditches, dips, and low places in the

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FIELD WILD FLOWERS
(continued)

hills are the haunt of California Buttercups. There they "catch the sun in their chalices". A less poetic function buttercups once held was that of providing the Indians with seeds, which they pounded into flour, and ate without cooking. The flour is said to have a flavor not unlike that of parched corn.

Sun Cup is a scarcely seen inhabitant of the Coast Range. It is a delicate little primrose whose succulent lower leaves are cut up for salad greens.

The Bush Monkey-flower, blooming a deep red; Sticky Monkey-flower, with a salmon colored corolla and a white stigma, and the Little and the Common Monkey-flowers all grow here. Though some have a wide distribution, they are most common in the foothills.

Bright yellow, or some variant of it, seems to be the favorite hue of the early blossoms that tint the open fields. The Yellow Pansy is not an exception to this rule. Its Spanish-American name was Gallito (little rooster), and its English one is often enough Johnny Jump-up.

One of the commonest weeds of the valley is the Yellow Mustard, whose heads form perfect carpets of color throughout valley orchards and paint the open foothills, too. The leaves of this plant are often boiled in the same manner as spinach. One of its advantages as food is its extreme cheapness, for it can be obtained in quantity free for the picking.

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FIELD WILD FLOWERS
(continued)

A common little flower, and a very fragrant one, scattered over low ground and deeply hid by taller growths, is the Tidy Tips. Its bloom is yellow. Gold Fields, or the Sunshine, can be found. It has often been called the Fly Flower, because it is frequented by a fly which feeds on the blood of horses. This fly has been known to drive whole herds into stampede. In Spanish-American playing cards the Jack of Spades always held one of these blossoms in his hand.

The White Forget-me-not when in blossom looks much like a light fall of snow on the grass. Hence its name, the Spanish diminutive for snow, Nievitas.

Evening Snow grows in shady hillside flats; Meadow Foam in damp places in the Coast Ranges, and the White Lupin, whose pagoda-shaped flowers are often very abundant, frequently turns whole fields white.

The Miners' Lettuce is a humble little denizen of most orchards. It was once eaten by the Indians, who bottled it, and, by the miners, who took it straight. The Indians had a quaint system of seasoning it. They boiled up a mess and then set out to find an ant hill.

The ant hill found, they dumped the warm mess upon it, whereupon the ants, resenting the intrusion of this mushy green weight upon their home, climbed over and through it to investigate its nature. During their invasion they left formic acid from their jaws and feet throughout it. When they considered the food flavored

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FIELD WILD FLOWERS
(continued)

sufficiently the tribesmen gathered it up, cleaned out the crawling black, or red, salt and pepper, and took the lettuce home to eat.

The growths called Tar Weed inhabit the county. The first is Madia elegans. Besides being a California plant, it inhabits that narrow stretch of South America called Chile. An oil of good quality can be made from it, and the plant itself had a medical use fifty years ago. The second Tar Weed is Hemizonia Luxulaefolia.

Ithurial's Spear is a blue native of the adobe fields which takes its name from the angel in Milton's epic.

Shooting Stars are shy, low gathering creatures. Due to their peculiar shape, school children call them Mad Violets. Baby Blue-eyes are patched over the Coast Range. They are a favorite annual in European gardens.

Another blue-blossom, Phacilia, and still another, the Blue-bonnet, grown in ravines and on hillside fields. This latter may appear in a white form.

The Blue-and-white Lupin often tinges hills a delicate blue.

Red-stemmed Filaree is an imported bloom, but quite common. Then we have the Purple Sanicle whose effect, when blossoming in great numbers on grassy slopes, is striking.

On to another plebeian plant: the Wild Radish, which is commonly seen along the county roads. This root

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FIELD WILD FLOWERS
(continued)

and its more civilized descendants have been known as an edible relish for at least two thousand years.

The Morning Glory is a pest - and a very real pest - to farmers. More especially is this true to truck-farmers; also to Japanese strawberry growers in the Santa Clara Valley. But, to the city dweller, and, in fact, to anyone who does not derive his living from the soil, "it is a thing of beauty", but not a "joy forever", for its blossoms fade and its petals decay, leaving only the memory of fragile trumpet shapes scattered over a soft, green carpet of leaves.

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Albert E. Johansson
Federal Writers' Projects
Santa Clara County, California

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CLASS I - FLORA AND FAUNA
BIRDS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The best places to see the bird life of the county are the salt marshes near Alviso and Milpitas, the park at Alum Rock, the dry foothills around the valley, and the ravines of the Mt. Hamilton and Santa Cruz ranges. The orchards are resorts for such species as Orioles, Grosbeaks, Bluebirds, and Blackbirds. South of San Jose such species as the California Meadowlark sing in the open fields of grain.

Two loons, at least, have been known as rare winter visitors to the salt marshes bordering the lower reaches of San Francisco Bay. These are the Pacific Loon and the Red-throated Loon. The second is the smallest western member of its family. Both have a coastal California winter range reaching to Mexico. The Holboell, the Horned, and the Pied-billed Grebes have also been known in the bay region. The Holboell Grebe is a handsome bird in summer, wearing then a red breast. At other seasons it is more modest in gray and white. The Pied-billed Grebe, a smaller brother, is unusual in the group for ^{his} short stunted beak.

The California Blue Heron is known as a resident of the valley. It is a large crested bird which takes several years to develop fully its characteristic plumage and head-piece.

A strange visitor to the northern marshes is the Farallone Cormorant. Its usual breeding grounds are islands off the California coast, but it sometimes wanders farther

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BIRDS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

inland.

Game birds are of interest to everyone. The county can offer these: The Mallard, regarded by many as the best table bird, Bald Pate, Green-winged Teal, Shoveler, Redhead, Scaup, Ruddy Duck, and the Fulvous Tree Duck. The Mallard is a rare resident but a frequent winter visitor. The Bald Pate often winters in the marshes toward the Bay. Green-winged Teal winter there too. This Teal (the smallest of the Duck family) is known as an especially savory game bird. The last statement holds true for the Redhead - also a rare visitor. The Shoveler is infrequent; and the Scaup a frequent traveler to the marshes. Ruddy Ducks are seldom found but, when at home here, are said to maintain a permanent establishment. The Fulvous Tree Duck is a scarce summer resident. Other species of the Duck family, including the Canvas-back, have been seen but are rare.

More common a few years ago than today was the Turkey Vulture whose naked red head, once seen, is not soon forgotten. On the wing its ease of flight is something to wonder at. A rapidly growing population has driven it farther away into the hills, so one cannot often stop on a semi-rural road now to look and watch it circling high over head.

Among birds of prey, the Sharp-shinned and the Cooper Hawks are residents seldom seen. Prairie Falcon and the Desert Sparrow Hawk sometimes choose this county as their home. Both have been marked as destructive of farm fowl.

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BIRDS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

California Quail is plentiful. Of the Rails the California Clapper Rail and the Sord Rail inhabit the Bay region.

The Band-tailed Pigeon takes up a foothill habitation, while the Mourning Dove's low note is often heard in the orchards that cover the valley.

Road-runners, sometimes called "Snake Killers", sometimes are noticed swiftly making their way through the dust at their own peculiar gait - a 15 to 20-mile an hour run - which makes them seem to skim over the ground.

Common Owls are the familiar Barn and Screech Owls. Less known is the Coast Pigmy Owl. The Western Burrowing is a widely found and useful species.

The Santa Cruz and the Mt. Hamilton ranges hold the Dusky Poor-will. The first named range sees the Vaux Swift in the summer. These black little birds are always in the air and never seem to need rest.

Around the flowers the Anna Hummingbird whirle all day. Its transient cousin, the Rufus Hummingbird, makes the valley the road of its migratory flights.

The Western Belted Kingfisher is the only representative of the Kingfishers here. Woodpeckers are numerous and include the Nuttall, the Downy, the Hairy, the Red-breasted Sapsucker, the Lewis, and the California species. Bellicose Western Kingbirds make this county their prize ring in the

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summer. They fear little attacking even those unwary humans who bother their nests.

The Black Phoebe builds a nest in the valley, and the Say Phoebe does the same more rarely. The Tree Swallow is a rare summer vacationer, but the Barn species is commoner, and its plastered nests under the eaves are interesting sights.

Two Jays are too plentiful here for the good of other birds. The Steller Jay is less frequently met with than the California Jay, which is a fearless fellow, notorious for robbing others nests of both eggs and young. They are not protected by law but classed among the harmful predatory birds, such as Cooper Hawks.

A quaint little creature, the Plain Titmouse, has a greenish coat and a crested head which it flashes from cavities of old trees and stumps throughout the valley. Its song of "quit-quit" is a common sound on a summer day. The California Creeper plies his arboreal trade, which is climbing, and the Water Ousel nests often in the Santa Cruz Mountains, preferring them to the Mt. Hamilton Range where it also lives. Seven species of Wren are either visitors or residents. The two oftenest occurring are the Western Winter Wren and the Vigors Wren. Perhaps rarest is the Dotted Canyon Wren which dwells and eats upon the ground among the boulders.

Having a song of its own, as well as an assorted repertoire of plagiarisms from other singers, the Western

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Mockingbird rarely makes the county a permanent home but often tours it in winter. The California Thrasher, a close relation of the Mockingbird, abounds.

The Western Robin, duller than the Eastern variety and perhaps smaller, searches for worms throughout the colder months. Their numbers while here are always much depleted by country residents with an appetite for Redbreast flesh, despite laws passed for their protection. They rarely nest in the county.

Four sorts of Thrushes occur during different times of the year. Commonest is probably the Monterey Hermit Thrush, famed for its melodious song.

The shining coat of the Western Bluebird glistens throughout the year. It is another useful songbird, classed as food by some people, although protected like the robin by law.

California Shrike, gray and black, gives his predacious instinct full play throughout the county. It feeds on sparrows, small birds, insects, and rodents.

Three Vireos and nine Warblers dwell in the valley at some seasons. Perhaps the prettiest of the Warblers is the Yellow Warbler - yellow with a greenish tinted back.

These nest in willows and alders bordering river banks in their native habitat, where they are beautiful indeed flitting in and out among the branches, caring for their young, and singing. Unfortunately, the Yellow Warblers are only transients through

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The Tricolored Red-wing is found in the valley, and Bullock Orioles build hanging nests of woven horsehair in the early part of the summer, while the Brewer Blackbird is following the plow in search of worms.

The Black-headed Grosbeak is in evidence all summer, throwing together a careless nest of sticks.

California Purple Finch and the California Linnet are at all times abundant.

The San Francisco Spotted Towhee is not hard to find. Seventeen species of Sparrows are at one time or another temporary, semi-permanent, or permanent inhabitants, and the same is true of two species of Junco. The habits of the English Sparrow are well known, so, in some localities, the sling-shots of school children are more of an aid to bird life than a menace. It is not so well known that the Oregon Gambel Sparrow is so excellent a singer that it has been called the Northern Nightingale. The Oregon Junco is a pretty, pink-sided, black-headed bird commonly seeking these warm valleys in winter from a northern home.

The Cedar Waxwing is an aristocratic winter visitor, coming in great flocks, and dropping into and filling large trees, where they chatter, feed, and rest awhile before continuing their journey. They are said to destroy a great many Toyon berries in their passing.

Some few birds are not mentioned. Reasons for this

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are two: They occur too commonly all over the country; or, they are so infrequent that their appearance can be based upon the authority of only a single man, as in the case of the Snowy Owl.

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A collection of stuffed birds ~~seen~~ at the San Jose
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GAME ANIMALS OF SANTA CLARA VALLEY

Among the animals listed here, the Mule Deer, Jack Rabbit, and Cottontail may be considered genuine game animals. The Puma is usually hunted by professionals with the aid of dogs. Gray Squirrels are under the State's ban, and the Ground Squirrel is only sought by small boys with small guns, or an occasional needy rancher in search of illy flavored meat. Coyotes are too wary to offer a fair shot and, it has been said, too scarce to make hunting them worth while.

The Mule Deer is found in the Mt. Hamilton range. It is a large, stocky animal, reaching a maximum length of seven feet, a height of three feet and a half, and sometimes grows antlers which reach thirty inches from the deer's forehead. These antlers are of a size between that of the White-tail Deer and the Elk. The Mule Deer takes its name from its long, broad ears. Its summer coat is rusty red; the winter coat is grayish-brown. When in its home among the mountains its food preferences include the wild lilac, the willow, and the manzanita. It, however, migrates altitudinally with the seasons; therefore, its menu undergoes a certain amount of change.

Its mating habits are similar to those of other deer.

The bucks keep to themselves in the summer in groups of about ten. The mating season comes on in the autumn. In the spring the does part company to have their young, after which they remain with their fauns for a period. Both bucks and does may be seen banded together during the winter. The number of young delivered is usually two.

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These deer are not good runners in open country, but, once among the rocks or in broken land or on an incline, they can leave a horseman behind. They have a characteristic stiff-legged jump which was early remarked, - as early as when Audubon first saw them in 1843.

The Mule Deer has a variety of names. Among these are the Rocky Mountain Blacktail and the Mexican name - "venado burro".

Despite its name for fierceness and despite its character for blood-thirstiness, the Puma is really a timid beast. Although some accounts of assaults upon human beings are true, almost all are gross exaggerations. Its loud weird cry, and its habit of following belated wayfarers at a safe distance out of pure curiosity, have given it the undeserved reputation it carries. Although it refrains from direct attacks upon human beings, it does them injury enough, for it has the habit of cattle killing. Its favorite food, in fact, is a young colt, and many a ranchman has awakened in the morning to find the offspring of his prize mare the prey of an enterprising Puma. Sheep men, too, have suffered much from the alimentary demands of this beast. In the national forests it is known by the same name as the rifle of the Leather Stocking Tales - "Deerslayer". A price has been set upon its head, and professional hunters track it for the sake of the bounty.

The Puma, also called Mountain Lion and Cougar, attains nine feet in length, which does not include three feet of

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tail. It can reach the weight of two hundred pounds. It is slab-sided and unusually long for its height. The Puma's ears are pointed and untufted. Its color varies from pale rufous to yellowish brown. ^{are}

The animal is nocturnal in habit and prefers stalking to lying in wait when hunting.

In this county it is found in the Mt. Hamilton range.

The Cottontail rabbit ranges throughout Santa Clara Valley. It is a little beast, scaling about two and a half pounds; short ears, short feet, and a fluffy, white tail distinguish it. Its habitats are brush, dry creek beds, foothills, mountain sides, and the borders of cultivated land. It is a well-known vegetarian. While the Cottontail often lives and nests in the bushes, in open country it digs itself a burrow. The nests are built of grass and lined with fur torn by the mother from her dowlap. This tiny rabbit is very prolific, bringing forth several litters of young yearly. The young are born helpless and blind. The harm the Cottontail does is negligible, although it sometimes kills young trees by gnawing the bark off around them, or "girdling" them.

Along with others of the humble, the Cottontail can claim at least one distinguished ancestor, for was not B'r'er Rabbit of "The Uncle Remus Tales" one of the Cottontail clan?

Jack Rabbits (more properly Hares) are familiar to all residents of the county. It is an animal with long legs, long ears, and a long, thin neck. It is no bird of resplendent

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plumage, but is satisfied with its gray sides, dark gray back, and the black tips on its ears. It may be seen both by day and night, for it lacks the Cottontails preference for the dark hours. Also, unlike the Cottontail, it never burrows, but builds forms among dense bushes, where it brings forth one litter a season, containing from one to six young, who are born with open eyes and full fur. The Jack Rabbit, because so preyed upon by coyotes, hawks, and owls, is a very keen beast, as its well-known habit of periodically sitting upon its haunches to scan the landscape and scent the air will testify. It is said that it is so swift that only greyhounds can course and catch it.

The Gray Squirrel, whose home is in the mountains, is no longer a game animal, because its sparsity has given it the protection of the law. Epidemics among these animals in 1920 and 1921 greatly reduced their numbers.

Now for a real pest: the California Ground Squirrel. Throughout the valley it is quite properly cursed by the farmers. It toils not, neither does it spin, but it has not the least hesitation in reaping the profits of the labors of others. Alfalfa, grain, and fruit alike suffer from its rapaciousness. Against the amount of these things that it eats, its occasional meal of insects or dead flesh does not weigh at all.

In person it is a small animal with prominent ears and a bushy tail, a heavy body and a gray-brown coat.

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The California Ground Squirrel is a burrower. It loves to locate its nests where they cannot easily be gotten at or dug out, -- among slide rock, crevices of cliffs, under boulders, under roots of trees, fences, or buildings. Upon occasion it digs holes in open country. These last are surrounded by earthen mounds. This squirrel often lives in groups, and trails lead from burrow to burrow. In the burrows food is stored for bad times. When approached by an enemy, warning is given by one of the colony in a high, shrill note, whereupon all disappear into the ground.

Not only does the Ground Squirrel steal from the farmer, but can also carry to his victim the germs of the dread bubonic plague. Because it steals, and because it conducts germ warfare, the State maintains a campaign against this squirrel. This campaign's chief offensive weapon is poison grain, which has proven quite successful. One of the more curious weapons utilized is the Golden Eagle, which the law protects because of its predilection toward a diet of the State's enemies. This eagle has grown so bold it now nests in low oaks.

Hunters tell that the Coyote is still to be seen in this county. It has been called the Prairie Wolf, and is of a dust-brown color, and is very wary and cowardly.

The Coyote is man's good friend in one way: It eats Ground Squirrels; but, otherwise, it is a pest to the outlying rancher, who is bold enough to let his domestic fowl run loose.

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THE LESSER ANIMALS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

In the Eocene epoch of geologic time Santa Clara Valley and the mountains that now surround it were probably beneath the surface of the sea. Marine deposits and extensive chalk beds are to be seen to this day in the Santa Cruz range. This condition of submergence may have extended into Pliocene times, but it is quite certain that the three conditions necessary for the existence of mammals--an adequate food supply, safe breeding places, and refuges from enemies--made themselves apparent here at a not much later date.

This later date may have witnessed the existence of the same forms of life that were once found in similarly climated parts of California. These were a primitive horse, the mastodon, the mammoth, giant sloths, and a form of camel. The Tapir may also have lived here. Most interesting of these old mammals was the giant sloth, the Megatherium, first named by President Jefferson from a sample jaw bone found in an eastern cave early in the nineteenth century. It was longer than an elephant. He thought it a bone from a huge lion measuring more than twenty feet, but not equalling it in shoulder height. It has been hazarded that these beasts sometimes weighed more than five thousand pounds. They possessed a remarkable heavily built sternum to uphold the tremendous mass of their viscera when they assumed an upright posture to crop the leaves of the trees that were their food.

The extinction of the giant life of ancient times

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has been laid to various causes--to disease, to climatic changes, and to man (this last is true in such recent animals as the American Elk and the Prong-horned Antelope. These two have not been hunted in California for more than twenty years and disappeared from this county long before that time). Henry Fairfield Osborn gives the following reasons for the extinction of animal groups:

1. Over-crowding and enforced migration
2. Changed conditions of breeding
3. Diminished herds
4. Disturbance in the period of mating
5. New competition with new enemies
6. Heredity and deforestation

Harold Child Bryant of the University of California calls these "a host of indirect reasons."

It seems strange to make a sudden transition from the giant animals of old times to the minor forms that inhabit the valley today, but it is a necessary transition because of the paucity of fauna now existing due to the changed conditions.

The Pocket Gopher, probably the most thoroughly hated animal in the county, is a small, tawny red mammal with short ears, tiny eyes, short, almost hairless tail. It has cheek pouches which open outside--very useful in digging and carrying seeds. Ten inches is the maximum length they

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attain. As a rodent it possesses long and sharp incisors which many a dog has found at the expense of a torn lip or cheek, for the Pocket Gopher is not a coward when its life is at stake and will lie back on its haunches, squealing a shrill battle cry and gnashing at anything that comes within reach. This Gopher might even be called a savage animal, for two coming into unpremeditated contact will often fight to the death. What makes it such a pest to the farmer is the fact that it devours vegetable crops, the roots of fruit trees, and grain. The habit it has of throwing up mounds of earth around its burrows is ruinous to meadows. In a place, such as Santa Clara County, where irrigation is necessary to the welfare of crops, the animal destroys irrigation checks and ditches by tunneling through them. The farmers combat the Gopher menace by the use of various sorts of traps, gas, and poison. Their natural enemies are the weasel and Gophersnake. This latter occurs plentifully throughout the valley.

The Wood Rat, found generally through the southern and western part of the United States, occurs here. It builds large nests of twigs and grass which reach the height of three feet. It lacks the mean look which is characteristic of the common Norwegian Rat. Many quaint stories are told of it, for it has the thieving instincts of a Jackdaw and often enters human habitations in isolated districts to steal such useless articles as bright buttons or metal trinkets. The Little Harvest Mouse, having the appearance of a house mouse

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about two and a half inches long, can be found in the fields. The White-footed Mouse, numbering about seventy North American species, has a representative in this valley. It is usually found in brush and timber. Its diet is weed and grass seed. Of course the domestic rat and mouse infest many households just as they do in other sections of the country. Dr. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Gardens called the Common Rat "the meanest animal in the world," an opinion that will be concurred in by most. Like the Ground Squirrel it is open to the charge of carrying the bubonic plague.

In the creek beds a small, blue-bellied lizard may be seen sunning itself upon the rocks and gravel. Because of the color of its abdomen superstitious people have called it poisonous, whereas there is only one poisonous specie of lizard in the United States. This is the Gila monster of Texas which does not range into California. The blue-bellied reptile^e of poisonous repute, or Fence Lizard, feeds on insects only and is not in any way harmful. It is extremely agile and swift in its movements and for these reasons very difficult to catch. The few people who do capture it usually grasp it by the tail and are astonished to find themselves left holding that appendage while its four legs carry their abbreviated quarry off to a shelter in the rocks. In common with many reptiles this beast possesses the power of losing a section of its tail without

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harm to itself.

In the mountains is found the Skunk. It also inhabits more isolated valley districts. It is of course notorious for its extremely offensive defense mechanism which consists of gassing an intruder from two small glands located under the tail until whatever belligerent ideas he might have entertained are effectually squelched. Skunks are carnivorous and fond of poultry, but they are not so numerous here as to constitute a pest. Since the disappearance of other fur-bearing animals their furs have become valuable, the white parts of it being dyed black before its sale.

Badgers are said to inhabit the hills but people who have actually seen them are rare. They are broad, flat, short-legged animals who seem to nourish a constant grudge against the world. Their food consists of Ground Squirrels and other ground game. They are burrowing animals and is said often to live in deserts where no other carnivorous animal could exist upon the small amount of food to be found.

The Oregon Mole has a coat of soft dark grey fur which has the shimmer of satin. It is about 6 1/4 inches long with a naked tail which adds 1/3-4th inches. The nest is built about 2 feet below the ground and is lined with soft grass. The eye is only a dark spot of pigment beneath the skin useful for distinguishing light and dark.

Shrews are occasionally uncovered in damp litter in the hills.

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The Gopher Snake is plentifully distributed in Santa Clara County. It is found wherever its natural prey occurs and that is everywhere, for it lives upon small rodents and amphibians. It reaches a good size; specimens have often been killed measuring over a yard in length. The ground color of its scales is yellowish with darker markings spread along the back. It is perfectly harmless to man.

Another reptile, this time one not so harmless but fortunately not frequently seen, is the Pacific Rattlesnake. This animal gives birth to live young, sometimes as many as fourteen at a time, each being inclosed in a separate, transparent sack which bursts upon being exposed to the air. The young are ready to strike and kill as soon as born, requiring no further development of their poison fangs or sacs. This rattler is notorious for the length of its fangs, injecting its poison much deeper into the flesh than most of the poisonous snakes of North America. Contrary to popular belief, ^{it} does not seek men or large animals to bite out of a spirit of pure meanness. Rather, it avoids unnecessary killing when afraid of being stepped on or injured by a possible enemy or when in pursuit of its prey, small mammals and birds. These snakes swim and climb well but usually avoid water unless it is necessary for them to take a course through it to reach a new hunting ground or avoid a foe such as the blacksnake, ^{boa} a ~~boa~~, which is cannibalistic.

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A Garter Snake inhabits the higher mountains. It is sometimes a spotted rather than striped variety.

A lizard, belonging to the Iguana family, is rather common. This is the Horned Toad, commonly credited by school-boys with a capacity to shoot blood from its eyes. This superstition has a certain basis in fact, for, when irritated or in fear of its life, the capillaries around the eyeball are distended until they burst, allowing red tears to drip out. This reptile is a fearsome-looking little beast, spiked all over, and with a head which one author has likened to that of a Chinese dragon. Despite its forbidding appearance it is perfectly harmless and may be handled with impunity. It is insectivorous in its habits and captures its prey by darting out a long, sticky tongue at it, which recoils, with the victim securely glued upon the end, into the hawk-like mouth of the hunter.

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Numerous species of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) are common to this district, many of which are destructive to the profits of the commercial farmer and take a toll of the beauty of residential gardens. The Morning Cloak, whose larvae can denude a beautiful willow tree in a surprisingly short time, can be seen any warm spring day spreading its velvety black and gold wings in the sun. The Western Swallowtail performs a gyrating mating dance over the fields. The little white Cabbage Butterfly, which, as its name indicates, haunts truck gardens, is common. The Polyphemus Moth buzzes with its extended egg-swollen body about tomato vines at night.

The larvae of almost all butterflies and moths develop to the pupal stage upon vegetable food, and it is this that makes them so harmful. However much we may admire the perfect winged creature that is the final goal of a caterpillar, we must take into account the economic cost of that goal. For this reason farmers are always engaged in the destruction of such injurious creatures as the Tomato Cutworm.

Bees, wasps, and ants abound. Bumblebees, black and barred in black and yellow, rush through the flowers. Sawflies, Horntails, Ichneumon Wasps, and many gall-making species, are everywhere. Some of these creatures are parasitic upon caterpillars and borers, so they assist man.

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The Honey Bee is a real profit maker, and many apiaries have been founded. The common varieties are the German, Italian, and Carniolan. During the summer months ants constitute a real nuisance in many homes, invading food supplies. They often are a pest in poultry yards, infesting very young chicks. The same holds true for pigeon lofts. All members of this order undergo a complete metamorphosis, and at some stage or other in their career are possessed of four membranous wings. The Mud-dauber Wasp captures spiders, paralyzes them, and seals them in mudcells as food for its pupae.

In California the flea is a serious pest, because the warm winters allow these creatures to extend their life span throughout the year, whereas in the north and east the cold reduces the tribe to a considerable extent annually. When they infest the Rat or the Ground Squirrel, they have in past times constituted an actual danger by carrying bubonic plague from inbound oriental ships and disseminating it over the country around the bay. The larvae undergo their development in the dust of dog, mouse, rat, gopher, or squirrel habitations.

The Diptera are the true flies. To this order belongs the Common House Fly, carrier of disease, and scavenger de-luxe. The larvae of the order usually live in some kind of filth, although some are parasitic upon other animals. Crane Flies, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Gall Glies, Midges, Snipe

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Flies, Horse Flies, and Syrphid Flies, all have a local habitat. It is said that the race of flies has more of those characteristics which make insects more fit to dominate the earth than the nearest competitors in their phylum, or group. An interesting measure that can be taken against that annoying disease bearer, the Mosquito, is the introduction of Mosquito Fish into whatever body of water they breed in. These small green swimmers have a voracious appetite for wrigglers, the larvae of Mosquitoes.

Beetles are plentiful, as they are everywhere. Ground Beetles, Diving Beetles, Carrion Beetles, Ladybird Beetles, Weevils, and others, are found in the district. The Ladybird (known also as the Ladybug) is a very great aid to farmers, especially those who raise prunes, for it is a deadly enemy of San Jose Scale, which is parasitic on these trees as well as others. Both it and its alligator-shaped larvae can be seen browsing about on tree twigs in search of their favorite food, which looks like nothing so much as a little mound-shaped lump of brown on the bark. Ladybugs have been gathered in great sacks in the higher altitudes where they hibernate, and brought into the valleys for the express purpose of destroying the enemies of the orchardist.

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An interesting inhabitant of mountain streams is the Giant Water Bug, which is so large that it captures beings like tadpoles and minnows. The female sees to it that the maternal duties are carried out by the male. She does this through the simple method of gluing the eggs to his back as they are laid. This forces him to remain in water, for he cannot fly with his wing sheathes firmly glued down.

There are a few Earwigs. These insects usually hide in the low grass by day but become active at night. They take their name from a European superstition which credits them with maliciously crawling into the ears of human beings.

Aphids are a constant pest, as every rose gardener knows, or as anyone who has had such experience cleaning lettuce knows. Fortunately, the Ladybug has as great a taste for them as it has for the San Jose Scale. Their numbers may be kept in check, too, by both dust and liquid poisons. They belong to the order of Homoptera, which also includes Spittlebugs, Treehoppers, Leafhoppers, and the dreaded Scalebugs. Spittlebugs look exactly as their name suggests they do. Aphids, or Plant Lice, are often kept by the ants as "cows". The ants obtain a juice called honeydew from them. This juice is secreted when the Aphid is

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stroked by an ant's feelers. Scalebugs were once a dreaded scourge in this locality but now they have been brought under some control, although the menace is not past. Carnivorous insects, and the extensive use of spraying, have been responsible for a check upon this parasite.

The order of Hemiptera are the true bugs. It includes the Bedbugs, and other pests, such as the Harlequin Cabbage Bug, Squash Bug, and the Box Elder Bug. Water-striders, Waterbugs, and Back-swimmers are also members of this order. The first and second named can give unpleasant stings. They usually live upon plant or animal juices.

The Anoplura are not a pleasant race. Their mouths are formed for sucking, and they live upon blood. They are the true lice.

Few cherry farmers can be found who have not had occasion to curse the Thrips. These insects are very small, but they damage crops out of all proportion to their size. In the adult stage they have four long, narrow wings, but the young are devoid of these appendages. There are Cotton, Sunflower, Pear, Citrus, Bean, Onion Thrips, and other species. The remedy used against them is usually a spray with a nicotine base.

Almost every specie of bird has its own variety of louse, and that is the reason that they take dust baths.

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Their scientific name means Wool-eaters, and they live upon feathers. The Common Hen Louse is a well-known source of worry to poultry raisers. It strips the heads of some fowls bare of feathers.

Libraries are inhabited by little gnawers called Psocids or Book-lice, who live upon paste and bookbindings. Out-of-doors they are found in fungi, lichens, and under the barks of trees.

Dragonflies of all descriptions can be seen darting over their native waters, the sun glistening in their metallic bodies. They are carnivorous and catch their prey while in flight. The young are born in the water. This order of insects has been of aid to man in his fight against the Mosquitoes and other small pests. Damselflies belong to the same order. The Darner, a dragonfly, has been granted the power by credulous people of being capable of sewing up ears of humans who have approached too closely, or meddled too much.

None of the Mayflies has a common name. Their scientific name (Ephemera) means "those that last but a day". This is given them because they live but an hour or two after emerging from the water in which they were born.

They are given wings only to mate and lay eggs; then go back to oblivion.

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Lacewing Flies are found. They have an interesting relative in the Ant Lion or Doodle Bug, which digs a small conical trap in the ground for unwary insects to fall into. It lies at the bottom of the hole it has dug with two long jaws projecting through the narrow dusty walls of its home to seize upon anything that might fall into them.

Termites, or White Ants, eat wood, and because of that they are destructive to man's dwelling places and other buildings. The Large Termite is found in rotten logs and stumps. The Western Termite is more common and also more destructive. These white ants, like the true ants, are divided into classes, having queens, workers, drones, and soldiers.

The Jerusalem Cricket, the California Camel Cricket, the Field Cricket, and many other Katydid and Grasshoppers, are present. Most eat plants and are destructive to man. Some eat animal food. Cockroaches are common here, and these certainly are irritating, dirty, and destructive. Some of the Katydid, and some of the others, compensate somewhat for taking their meals in our fields by singing a pleasing song that is well worth hearing on a warm evening.

The Thyssanura are the well-known Silver Fishes.

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They inhabit our homes, and one can often see them scoot across the walls to some dark hiding place. They live under wall paper, stones, or in pantries and closets. They are variously called Bristle Tails, Silver Fish, or Fish Moths.

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CONSULTANT: G. Pickwell

March 28, 1936

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CLASS I FLORA AND FAUNA

FISHES

This district affords excellent and varied fishing facilities. San Francisco Bay, and the lower reaches of the rivers that empty into it, is the home of the Striped Bass, otherwise known as the Rock Fish. The Striped Bass is not a native of California but was first imported from the East in 1879 when 135 fish were deposited in Carquinez Strait. In 1822, 300 more were planted - this time in Suisun Bay. The experiment thrived exceedingly, so that 149,987 pounds of Bass were handled in San Francisco in 1894. Thirty-one years later California and Oregon turned over 843,773 pounds, which was indeed a large increase, but this was counter-balanced by a fall in production for the whole United States of 3,013,590 pounds between 1897 and 1923.

The Striped Bass is a handsome fish with a ground color of silver-white. The upper part of its body is striped laterally by seven black lines. It is an excellent table fish. This Bass is known as a persistent breeder, which promises well for future supplies. On the East Coast, its native home, it reaches a weight of 112 pounds. According to John Smith, who noticed great schools of them there, "The Bass is an excellent fish, both fresh and salted. They are so large the head of one will give a good eater a dinner and for daintiness of diet they excel the Marybones of Beefe." In this vicinity the fish does not reach the same great size, but specimens have been found which scaled forty-nine pounds. The Bass is

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FISHES
(Continued)

carnivorous and is usually taken by means of a trolling spoon.

The Common Mullet, a fish about two feet long, is found from Monterey Bay south. It is also called the Striped Mullet. It is a bottom feeder in shoal waters, usually captured in seines, gill nets, or cast nets. It is the prey of many other fish. On the south coast of the United States it is of vastly greater economic importance than in California.

A long, swift, and very voracious fish, the California Barracuda, ranges from San Francisco south. It is a first class game fish and is taken by trolling with live bait. The tackle used is a tarpon rod, 21 line, and a wire leader. This Barricuda sometimes attains a length of five feet.

The Monterey Mackerel appears on the California coast September to November. It is never abundant and is held in high esteem as food. Its length is thirty inches and weight, eight pounds. The male is dark, steel blue with a silvery tinge and bears no markings, while the female has two series of brown spots down the sides.

The Chub Mackerel occurs from San Francisco south. Its flesh has been said to be superior to that of the Common Mackerel.

The Tuna has been reported as far north as Monterey Bay where David Starr Jordan saw an eight foot sample, but for Tuna fishing tourists invariably go to Santa Catalina in

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CLASS I FLORA AND FAUNA

FISHES
(Continued)

Southern California, where the Tuna Club is located. The requirements for entrance into this club are stringent. A 100 pound fish must be landed with a greenheart rod, 6 feet 9 inches long, with a 16 ounce tip. The line used must be 24 strand, which breaks under a load of 48 pounds.

Trout are found from Southern California to Kamchatka. West American Trout are divided into these three series:

1. The Steelhead, or gairdneri, series, which lives in the coast streams of California, Oregon, and Washington.
2. The Rainbow series, native to the coast streams of California and Oregon.
3. The Cutthroat series, which live north of the Humboldt River.

The Steelhead Trout is fished for from the Santa Ynez Mountains of California to Sitka, Alaska. Like the Salmon it runs up rivers from the sea to spawn, often staying in fresh water a long time. While in fresh water it does not bite well and is not so good to eat as when in the ocean. It is usually caught by trolling in the bays and sounds. Fly-fishing is also practiced. The weight of a Steelhead Trout runs as high as 14 pounds. It has been introduced into Lake Superior.

The Rainbow Trout is smaller than the Steelhead, attaining a maximum of about 6 pounds weight. It is a resident

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CLASS I FLORA AND FAUNA

FISHES
(Continued)

of the Coast Ranges from the Klamath River to San Luis Rey. Purissima Creek in San Mateo County boasts a local variation of this fish. According to fishermen it has few if any equals among all the members of the genus. The Rainbow is very game, beautifully colored, and gracefully formed. It rises readily to a fly and is often caught with grasshoppers or salmon eggs.

Another member of the genus *Salmo* is the Salmon. This fish has practically disappeared from California rivers because of wasteful fisheries.

The chief California variety of the Salmon is the Chinook, otherwise called the Quinnet, King, Sacramento, or Tyes. It is found from Monterey Bay north and is also a resident of China. This fish, in common with other Salmon, ascends the rivers in the spring and in the summer to spawn, taking no food while engaged in this activity. It usually dies before reaching the sea again after the reproductive act. The Chinook Salmon is a beautiful fish which averages about 16 pounds. It is dusky blue above and silver below. May and June it can be taken in Monterey by trolling with a line sunk between 30 to 50 feet below the surface of the water. The speed of the troller is usually about 4 miles an hour, and the fish taken weigh between 8 and 60 pounds.

The Humpback Salmon is generally regarded as the smallest of this genus. It ranges between 3 and 6 pounds and

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FISHES
(Continued)

was for a long time regarded as perfectly useless for canning. It now finds its way to market as a cheap grade of canned fish. It has never been found in great numbers, so that is perhaps the reason it has received the name of "lost Salmon."

The Dog Salmon is found from the Sacramento River north. It is the least esteemed of all Salmonidae. Its weight range is between 10 and 12 pounds, and it is only canned as what is known as "nigger Salmon."

The Shad is not a native to Pacific waters. However, as result of planting between 1871 and 1880 in the Sacramento River, it has become a very important fish on this coast. Like the Salmon, it ascends the rivers to spawn in the spring. While in the rivers the Shad does not eat but after spawning will readily strike at a fly.

The Sacramento Sucker was formerly of great economic importance to the Indians and is still eaten. It attains the length of a foot.

Of the Minnows, the Squawfish, which reaches 3 feet, is the most important. It is not a small boy's fish, for it rises to the fly and will fight gamely. It also will bite at Salmon eggs. During the spring and summer it ascends small, fresh streams to spawn, but during the rest of the year it may be found in ponds of sluggish waters. In color it is greenish above with silvery sides and a pale belly. The Indians once

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(Continued)

depended upon it heavily.

The White Catfish has been introduced into California to the detriment of native fish, for it is a bottom feeder which stirs up the mud to make some streams unfit to live in for those species which love clear water. Its maximum length is 2 feet. Its colors are pale olive and bluish. Sometimes it is mottled.

The Hake is fished from Santa Catalina Island to Puget Sound. It is a deep water swimmer with a coarse, watery flesh.

The Arrow-toothed Halibut is sought with sweep nets from San Francisco northward. It is excellent food and in size masters 2 feet. The Common Flounder weighs between 4 and 5 pounds and is about 20 inches long. It is called "sole" in the market. 60 pounds in weight and 3 feet long, the shallow water Monterey Halibut is a fish hard to eat, because its flesh is coarse and strong. It is caught in the vicinity its name suggests. Better food can be found in shallow water, and the Great Flounder is one of the fish that afford it. This Flounder, which sometimes ascends large rivers, swims northward of Central California. It weighs about 20 pounds.

The White and Green Sturgeons were once rather plentiful from Monterey Bay north. Now they are all but extinct. Their depletion has been due to destructive fishery.

The invaluable California Anchovy swims in large

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FISHES
(Continued)

schools up and down the Pacific coast. Its maximum length is about 7 inches, and it possesses a rich, dark, oily flesh. Unlike some Anchovies it is not translucent.

Everyone has heard of the fish canneries of Monterey Bay. The raw product which these canneries use is the California Sardine, a dark blue and silver fish spotted with black. Its maximum length is about a foot, it is plentiful on the coast, and it spawns in the open sea.

Skates are not common, but they are found on the coast. Their coarse flesh is of little value, but it can be improved by butter and as "raisé au beurre noir" has the approval of epicures. Its egg cases, when found on the beaches, are called "mermaid purses." The California Sting Ray, *Urolophus halleri*, is named for the man first stung by it, which accident happened in San Diego in 1863. Its habit is to lie upon sandy bottoms where it feeds upon small crustaceans. It has no value as food. It is often called a "stingaree." Its weapon is a jagged dagger pointing rearwards.

The small and harmless Port Jackson Shark inhabits California waters. But a man-eating Shark has been here, too, for in 1880 David Starr Jordan saw a Great White Shark opened near Soquel. Its stomach contained a young Sea-lion. The Basking Shark, which is the largest of all fish, has been caught in Monterey Bay in the past. In some seas 36 foot specimens of this

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FISHES
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monster have been seen. Hammerhead Sharks have taken off southern California.

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HISTORY

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(CLASS II - HISTORICAL)

SANTA CLARA VALLEY

MILPITAS AND THE EASTERN FOOTHILL DISTRICT

"As goes Milpitas, so goes the State of California". This declaration of those watching election returns was famed for many years. Just how it came about is theoretical but perhaps it was because the little village, never an incorporated municipality, had a very wideawake and determined set of citizens always taking great interest in elections and the precinct had a trained election board which prided itself in making the count and getting the returns into the county seat at San Jose in record time. These returns went out over the press wires and, strange to say, almost always indicated how California would go for Governor and other state officials and often, as well, for President.

The name "Milpitas" is termed a "puzzle" among California names but is held most likely to mean "Little Gardens" and to have originated from the word "milpa" (Spanish-Indian) and that meant a corn patch. This is held to be quite true because of the productivity of the surrounding section and closeness to the missions of Santa Clara and San Jose for it was usual to have the mission gardens at some little distance from the missions proper.

The east side of the Santa Clara valley, in its sweep from the heights of the Mt. Hamilton range, down to the lower foothills and the valley floor and from the Evergreen section on the south, through the Berryessa, the Milpitas section and on to Warm Springs, which is another little place on the line between Alameda and Santa Clara counties, has been noted since cultivation began in the valley, for producing the earliest and finest of fruits of all kinds, vegetables and cereals, for fine grazing lands, dairying and stock raising.

Climatic conditions favor the east side of the valley for early in the season when heavy frosts fall and the morning's sun comes up over the Mt. Hamilton range, the sun-rays strike the west side of the valley first, then the lower valley,

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SANTA CLARA VALLEY

MILPITAS AND THE EASTERN FOOTHILL DISTRICT
(Continued)

and in case of heavy frost vegetation in the last sections named wilts and suffers damage, whereas, on the east side the warming up is gradual and little or no damage occurs.

Into the markets of the bay region the Evergreen, Berryessa and Milpitas area sends many thousands of truck loads of all kinds of vegetables of early sweet corn, milk and cream by the thousands of gallons. Peas, onions, beets, celery, asparagus, spinach, potatoes, garlic, string beans, and, of the fruits - grapes, cherries, apricots, prunes, apples come into swell the proofs of the productivity of this portion of the valley.

From 1776 on, when the De Anza party first came into the Santa Clara Valley on its exploration journey toward San Francisco Bay, the founding of the mission Santa Clara and that of Mission San Jose - the one in the valley floor and the other on the heights above, on the east side, the march of development in an intensive way has marked the history of the east side and most especially in earliest cultivation, planting and general farming.

"Evergreen" is just a name but it is fully descriptive of the surroundings of that little hamlet for the hills and the valley always shine with greenery.

"Berryessa" is not a town, it has a small center with a store and garage and the like but the name actually applies to an area of several thousand square acres extending from the upper heights of the Mt. Hamilton range down to the valley floor. Nicholas Antonio and Maria Isabel Berrelleza were of the De Anza party expedition of 1776 and they settled in the territory given them by Spanish grant and covering what is known as the Berryessa district. The name Berryessa is held to be a corruption of the actual name of these two original

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SANTA CLARA VALLEY

MILPITAS AND THE EASTERN FOOTHILL DISTRICT
(Continued)

pioneers whose progeny numbered many and not a few of these children, grandchildren and then on are still residents of the district, or of San Jose and adjacent area. Many of the oldest and greatest of the pioneer families of the valley have been residents of the east side from Evergreen on and have written their names high in the annals of the development of the Santa Clara Valley, of San Jose and of all of the valley towns and villages.

Of these many a few names may be set forth like those of the Schellers, the Coes, the Hobsons, Flickingers, Pyles, Edwards, Zankers, Berryessas, Curtners, Ayers, Balous, Boots, Barbers, O'Tooles, Croples, Snows, Wellers, Bersons, Abels, Balls and the Lakes. Historic indeed are the days when these sturdy pioneers, crossing the plains or landing from around the Horn, came into the Santa Clara valley to lay the foundations of a state and a section which has grown famous throughout America.

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"LOMAS LAGRIMAS - (THE HILLS OF TEARS)"

Four miles south of San Jose, apparently forming a barrier across the valley, lies a chain of low hills about two miles long called the Lomas Lagrimas (Hills of Tears). These hills are not big, nor do they obstruct the road that leads south.

Toward the end of the 18th Century a band of Spanish settlers coming up from the state of Sonora encountered a low marshy lake bottom before reaching these hills, - at the point where Edenvale stands today. Confronted by the difficulties of this unfavorable terrain, they lost time, and their provisions ran short. They endured privation and suffering, and soon sickness developed among them. Many of the women and children wept during these hours. Their hopes lay in the possibility of finding the land they had heard of - a beautiful valley. This, they believed, lay over the high range of mountains that loomed in the east (Mt. Hamilton Range), which was some days' march away.

The Santa Clara Valley is oval in form, and at this point is narrow. The disheartened settlers, unable to see that it lay just beyond the hills, believed there was still more suffering ahead of them.

Finally, when they had scaled the south side of the hills, they looked down upon a beautiful valley.

Their enthusiasm was so intense that they wept with joy. A cross was erected immediately on the top of the hills, which they named Lomas Lagrimas. They had found the land

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"LOMAS LAGRIMAS - (THE HILLS OF TEARS)"
(continued)

of their dreams. Thus the legend ends.

Today U. S. Highway 101 cuts the west base of these hills. A beautiful home of Spanish type is built upon the summit, commanding the road below. There are two other homes, one at the north base of the hill, and the other slightly higher, on the slope. Two tall trees stand near the house at the hilltop, like sentinels.

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(Copy) -- Saratoga Record, Saratoga, Friday, July 7, 1916

THE PASSING OF SARAH BROWN
Daughter of John Brown of Harper's Ferry
- A Pioneer of Saratoga -

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Sarah Brown was born at Akron, Ohio, September 11, 1846, one of the younger of twenty children, and died at Campbell, California, California, June 30, 1916. Her father, John Brown, famous in American history for his precipitate anti-slavery leadership, was a native of Torrington, Connecticut, and a direct descendant of one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. When but five years of age he came to Ohio with his parents, growing up there to the trade of a tanner and currier, later becoming a wool dealer. The mother of Miss Brown was Mary A. Day, a native of New York.

The John Brown family lived at Akron until 1854, when the Territory of Kansas was opened for settlement. Four of the sons soon followed by their father, then went to that region to take part in the contest to settle Kansas as a "free" state, against the pro-slavery settlers. With the growing seriousness and violence of that struggle, and after the killing of one of the sons, the others and their father returned to Ohio; the latter to move his family from Akron to North Elba, Essex county, New York, away from the danger which he feared for them in the more southern state. Here land was given him by Congressman Gerritt Smith of New York, afterward one of the four men who planned the Harper's Ferry seizure, and here the family lived til 1863; during which time the dauntless and tempestuous career of John Brown passed to its climax in his victorious Ossawatimie fight, and, in 1859, to its end in the ill-fated raid

THE PASSING OF SARAH BROWN
(continued)

upon the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. This place in the Adirondacks, now a New York state park, became the burial place of the noted abolitionist, and fifty years later, by order of President McKinley, the bones of his two sons who fell at Harper's Ferry were exhumed and reburied with military honors beside the father.

Sarah Brown was educated in the public schools of New York, in the Fort Edward Institute, where she studied art under Mary A. Lathbury, and in Concord, Mass., in a private school conducted by F. B. Sanborn, another of the planners of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. With the latter, now an aged and feeble man, Miss Brown was but recently in correspondence, taking great pleasure in sending him a copy of the last of her photographs.

While in Concord Miss Brown boarded in the A. Bronson Alcott family, being intimate with Louisa Alcott and her sisters.

In the autumn of 1863 the Brown family, consisting of the mother, three daughters, one son and his family, removed to Decorah, Iowa, and from there started for California the following spring, on a six months' journey behind an ox team. In the entire train were about two hundred persons, and those who have heard Miss Brown narrate the experiences of that trip, or who chanced to see her in the Blossom Festival historical pageant several years ago, garbed as when she crossed the plains and riding in an ox-drawn "prairie schooner", can well surmise that the expedition

THE PASSING OF SARAH BROWN
(continued)

was not without the elements of monotony, hardship, peril and excitement which belong to that rugged period of American history.

The family reached Red Bluff, Tehama county, in the fall of '64, where Sarah, then a girl of eighteen, began her school teaching. In 1870 the family removed to Rohnerville, Humboldt county, and engaged in sheep business; Miss Brown there resuming her public school teaching for some time, and also giving music lessons. In 1881, she, her mother, her youngest sister, Ellen, and husband, James Fablinger, came to Santa Clara county and settled on the place which still bears the name of the John Brown ranch, on the first mountain summit overlooking Saratoga. From '81 to '85 Miss Brown was employed as assistant weigher in the San Francisco mint. The widow of John Brown died in San Francisco in 1884, where the daughter had taken her to live with herself that she might afford her mother better medical care. The same year the sister and brother-in-law left the mountain place and settled on Saratoga avenue.

It was after leaving San Francisco and rejoining her sister's family that Miss Brown began to take that large and uplifting place in our community which she has ever so nobly and abundantly filled. For several years after coming to Saratoga she gave painting and drawing lessons in and about this place, and in Los Gatos, San Jose and Santa Clara; also giving much of her time and energy to the interests of

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THE PASSING OF SARAH BROWN
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her sister's ranch, Mr. Fablinger being obliged to be
away.

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CLASS II HISTORICAL

EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON

(Data collected by schoolchildren of Lexington)

Lexington was the first town in our district, having been started in 1856 as a stage station and lumber center. It was lumbering which attracted the Logan and Henning families here from Lexington, Missouri. These two families claim to have laid out and named the town Lexington after their home in the east.

Where the hotel is now at Lexington there was once the old Paddock hotel, a large two story building. There was also a store operated by one commonly known as "Jew Jo". J. W. Lyndon later of the Lyndon Hotel clerked here at that time.

There were several large livery stables at Lexington where the horses which hauled the stages were kept. The stages ran from San Jose to Santa Cruz. The first stop to change horses was at Lexington. This change was necessary because of the long pull over Jones' hill.

Some people of interest around Lexington in the early days were:

Bill Elledrige was the blacksmith and also the bass singer for entertainments.

Sam Long and Jim Woodrow, two teamsters.

Mrs. Smith kept the first and only laundry of Lexington.

Mr. Grant had a saloon in the blacksmithshop.

George N. Adams, pipe manufacturer. (Redwood pipe was used at the mines at Guadalupe and Almaden.)

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

S. H. and J. W. Chase, lumber dealers.

W. S. Hall, wheelwright.

Isaac Paddock, blacksmith, hotel keeper, and post-master.

Scott Hall and Louis Heband, the carpenters of the community made redwood coffins whose lasting qualities have been highly praised by Mrs. Yocco of Los Gatos Cemetery.

SETTLEMENTS OF ALMA

When the railroad came through in the fall of 1878 it brought with it on its first trip, Frank Hebard. Everyone was glad to have Mr. Hebard but the coming of the railroad spelled doom for Lexington. Lexington began to lose in importance and instead the new little town of Alma sprang up. The railroad, which came only as far as Alma, hauled out lumber and also brought many people in, for Alma offered an ideal place for picnics and outdoor recreation, being a perfect paradise for fishermen.

There were three hotels at Alma. One across the tracks was the Oakland House; one at the Tevis gate called the Columbet, and, where the fire station now stands at the beginning of the Oakmont road, was the Forest House.

Mr. Dolder and Mr. Bloz were both storekeepers in Alma before Mr. Osmer came in.

When the new highway went through in 1920 and '21 more and more people began to travel through Alma, but not

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

so many stopped there.

The old toll road, or turnpike, had been built by a private corporation.

The toll gate was kept by Mr. Kennedy and later by his daughter Mrs. Demmic.

When they passed a law in Los Gatos prohibiting liquor, Alma was the nearest place where people could get it. At one time there were as many as twelve saloons between Lexington and Alma.

Years ago our beautiful hills began to attract people from the city, and landowners found it worth while to open up their land for settlement.

One of the first of these was Aldercroft Heights, which was the old Stewart and Columbit places.

Later, the Heuter and McKiernan place was opened up and called Redwood Estates. It now boasts a community house, a branch of the county library, a swimming pool, and a tennis court.

About 1926 Chemeketa Park was thrown open for settlement, and soon after Vista Grande was opened too.

Not to be left behind, Mr. Von der Mehden divided his property in 1925 into lots and thus began Oakmont.

INDUSTRIES

1. Lumbering:

The first industry of importance in this region was lumbering.

These hills were then covered with beautiful

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

virgin redwoods and many mills were started.

Moody Brothers in Moody Gulch; S. H. and J. W. Chase had one in the Lyndon Gulch. Another at Eva Vista was operated by Mr. McMillan. One of the most interesting was the old Barrow mill just above Alma, where the San Jose Water Company takes out water. This was built by Herb Martin for Buffalo Jones, probably one of the first settlers in this region. Though the mill was built about 1862 the dam still stands, one of the landmarks of early days. The lumber was hauled to San Jose, as well as to the Guadalupe, and Almaden mines by teams. Wood was hauled to the mines for fuel and pickets, stakes, shingles and posts were made. Much material was needed for the fences to enclose the great fields of grain in the valleys. Many picket fences stand throughout the valley as reminders of those busy days of the past.

FRUIT RAISING

As more and more people homesteaded in these beautiful hills, like Eve they realized the tempting qualities of the apple.

The climate and soil seemed to be just suited to produce those of delicious flavor, and so began the family orchards of apples, prunes, pears, peaches and plums. Like Adam, others having tasted this delicious fruit, desired it. Soon the hills, instead of being covered with redwoods, were

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covered with orchards, and with the coming of the railroad, fruit was shipped out by the carloads. The first vineyard in this region was planted near Lexington, by George McMurtry's father in April 1867. Much fruit is still raised but not for great commercial purposes.

OIL DRILLING

According to the early settlers, oil was found in Moddy Gulch as early as 1861.

At about the same time, oil was discovered at Newhall, so there has been some argument as to which was first, both claiming the honor.

At any rate, according to the report of the California Division of mines, Moody Gulch was one of the very first wells of California to produce. Though the yield was small, varying from ten to forty barrels a day, it was enough to make it worth while to ship. In doing this, it was piped across the canyon to a tank which was located where the station at Aldercroft now stands (then called Oil Switch), and was sent from there to Oakland.

Operations ceased about 1910, but recently the Trigonia Oil Company took over the property containing the old Logan and Moody wells and started operations again. It is probable that with careful management the area around the gulch may be made to again produce small wells of commercial value.

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At one time, when Schoffield had the wells, they had a flow of 200 barrels per day, but this lasted only about three months. However, it caused the building of the pipe line and gave great hopes.

MINING

There was a silver mine located right above the falls on Yuhudi Menuhin's property, owned by a man named Misinhamer.

There was also a gold mine up above Aldercroft which is still operating.

Perhaps the first gold was found by the Chinese who were working on the tunnel at Wrights. Many of them spent all their leisure hours looking for nuggets along the creek, and many with success.

HOTEL BUSINESS

The hotel business was also a prosperous one in days gone by. This vicinity boasting of several.

Among the early settlers are:

1. Mr. Frank Hebard who was born here, his father having come from Wisconsin during the gold rush. Mr. Hebard bears the distinction of having ridden on the first train that came into Alma.

2. Mr. Charles Murdock who came here when a baby with his parents from the east, after spending many years in the southern part of the state, has decided that there is no

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

place like home and now is beautifully located on the old homestead.

3. Mr. John Logan, whose father came here in 1856, homesteading on what is now the Biddle place, was born in 1858. John Logan learned considerable about oil from the Moody Gulch workings and went south to enter the oil business in 1904, but in 1929 the longing for his old home struck him and today he lives in Los Gatos.

4. Mrs. Elizabeth Henning Hall, who came with her father and mother to Lexington in 1858, was born in 1854. She has the distinction of having gone to the old school when it first started, and being the daughter of the man who laid out and helped name Lexington.

5. Another of the early settlers still living is Susan M. Logan. She was born in Santa Clara County in 1854. In 1899 she went to the southern part of the state but, like her brother, has been lured back to our beautiful hills to spend her last days.

6. Among the first settlers we find the Van Lone family, who came to California in 1853, settling in Lexington vicinity in 1858. Of this family Walter, Elizabeth and George are still living. Walter lives in Los Gatos; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Laddick, lives above Holy City, and George is a familiar figure along the creek, always on the lookout for the good of the San Jose Water Company. School boys with fishing poles or a desire to swim, and ambitious flume

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(Continued)

walkers, are also on the lookout for George Van Lone.

7. Mr. Xavier Weltz came here in 1882, filing on a homestead. He surveyed the Soda Springs Road, and has served on the school board of our district, being one of the members when the school site was moved. His son George, one of our present members, has been serving for 12 consecutive years.

8. Mr. George Osmer arrived here in 1889 to help Mr. Dolder, his brother-in-law, in the store. Two years later Mr. Osmer, together with a partner (Mr. Bohme) purchased the store. In a short time Mr. Osmer bought out his partner and has continued in this store ever since, making forty-five years in the same business. He has also been postmaster all of this time.

9. Mrs. May Smith, also an early settler, came here in 1895 and bought her present home, where she then managed a well paying laundry business.

10. Mrs. George Osmer came here before her husband did, she having the distinction of being the first of three generations to graduate from Lexington School. Mr. Osmer, her daughters, and granddaughter, are all Lexington graduates. Mrs. Osmer's father, Mr. Henry Steward, with his brother, started the first store in Alma. It was located across the tracks from the depot. This was known as Stewart Brothers' General Store. Located near this store was the Alma Hotel, built by Mr. John Floyd.

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CLASS II HISTORICAL
EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

11. A familiar and much loved character of our district is Captain Ferdinand Stolte, who is now nearly 88 years of age. He is always a welcome visitor at school, where he has told many facinating experiences of his life on the sea.

LANDMARKS

One of the land marks of the country around Alma is the world's largest Madrone tree which stands on what was the old Tevis' place. Spreading close to 100 feet of shade, the tree measures 32 feet 10 inches at the "waist" - the narrowest portion of its trunk. It is perfectly symmetrical in shape and over 10 feet in diameter.

The Rundell cemetery, situated near the madrone tree, is so named because in it may be found the graves of many of the Rundell family. Here, too, are the graves of Isaac Paddock, Joseph Foster, and others.

The Hebard cemetery in Idylwild is partly buried in a slide that followed the earthquake of 1906. In it are the graves of Eva, Bert, Francis, and George Hebard, William Van Lone, and some whose gravestones are no longer readable. Little Eva Hebard was the first to be buried here, under a beautiful oak, the site being chosen because she loved to play there. Almost nothing is left of the burial grounds, established by a Dutchman named Anens, between Lexington and Alma.

The dam at Alma is another of the early landmarks.

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

There was once a mill there, built by Mr. Martin for the first white man to come to this region. Buffalo Jones had an annoying habit of taking possession of whatever lands were to his liking, whether he had any claim on them or not. This habit got him into much trouble, and he was always on the move to a new place, where he could take more land. Soon after the mill was built he moved away and that was the last that was ever heard of him.

The old flume, part of which was recently torn down, was built by Mr. McMillan to provide power for the old Los Gatos flour mill. Later it was taken over by the San Jose Water Company, and has given its service to them.

As another landmark, Idylwild Inn stands almost forgotten by the outside world, but still proud of the many people of fame and importance for whom she provided rest and enjoyment. It is claimed that it was about in this spot that John C. Fremont camped on his famous visit to California.

The "Toll House" still stands in Los Gatos, though the gate was wrecked and carried away by the angry teamsters when they tore up the old turnpike toll road. This road was built by the Santa Cruz Turnpike Company and opened for travel in 1858. It continued to operate as a toll road until 1877, when it was turned over to the county. A charge of 25 cents was made for a team and buggy, and from that price on up, according to the size and load of the wagon. Even a foot passenger had to pay a toll of 10 cents.

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

The old neglected orchards, sadly in need of care, still tempt young boys with their delicious fruit.

A huge oak tree scarred by the knives of many school boys, marks the spot where the first school of Alma once stood. There is also part of the old fence which encircled the school.

Oil derricks are still to be found in this region to remind us of something that can never die.

At Lexington there are a few scattered buildings remaining, like the last leaves of the trees, still marking what was once the metropolis of this mountain area.

Where Alma college now stands was at one time the estate of Captain Stillman Knowles, San Francisco Vigilante's captain of 1856, who came to the mountains in 1886. He sold to James L. Flood in 1894. Flood made improvements on the place, building a \$15000 stable where he kept fine horses, and stocking the waters with trout. In 1906 Dr. Harry L. Tevis of San Francisco purchased this Flood estate. He employed from 25 to 100 people on his farm.

We, of Lexington, could hardly forget the kindness and generosity of Dr. Tevis, who always so willingly remembered us with donations.

WHO'S WHO

Our beautiful hills and ideal climate attract those who love nature.

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CLASS II HISTORICAL
EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

Thanks to Mr. Dennison, our little town of Alma is mentioned in "America's Who's Who". In 1904 Mr. Dennison bought a home above Alma, and in 1910 started an art school which lasted for two years. Later, Frank Ingerson, his former teacher and the superintendent of the American Arts and Crafts Exhibit at the Panama Pacific Exposition, joined him, and they now reside in their beautiful home at "Cathedral Oaks".

Richard Walton Tully, a playwright and dramatist, producer of "The Bird of Paradise", "Rose of the Rancho", and others, came here about 1910. He purchased the place that Yuhudi Menuhin now owns. As an avocation he here raised fine Arabian horses. He, with his charming wife, Eleanor Gates, who was also a writer, fully appreciated our hills.

Another to be early attracted here was Flora Haines Laughead, author of "The Man Who Was Guilty", and mother of the Lockheeds of automobile and airplane fame. These boys (Malcolm and Allen) both attended Lexington school, being noted at that time for their ambitious attempts to build automobiles, and remembered for their many visits to the blacksmith shop for the purpose of acquiring bolts, or whatever seemed necessary for the building of an automobile.

Yuhudi Menuhin, the great violinist, honored the people of this district last year by purchasing the old Tully

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

place. The home will soon be under construction and the road is being built, so as to be ready for his coming in 1936. He has appeared in many public recitals in Paris, London and New York. The people of this locality are all prepared to welcome him back to his future home.

The organist Paul Carson also has decided to reside in our beautiful hills, having had a most attractive home built in Aldercroft Heights. He plays the pipe organ for the radio, charming hundreds with his music. We sincerely hope that he and his talented wife will like our hills enough to remain here.

Our district also boasts having a very wonderful landscape and portrait painter (Mr. H. A. Collins), whose studio is located in Vista Grande.

SCHOOL

Our Lexington School district is almost as old as the state of California, having been created August 2, 1859. Mr. John P. Henning gave one and one-half acres of his property along the Los Gatos Creek to be used for a school site. The lumber and work on the school were donated by various people in the district.

Across the road from the school was the Temperance Hall where church services, social gatherings, etc. were held.

According to a statement made by Mrs. Hall (formerly Elizabeth Henning), who attended the Lexington school when

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

the very first school began, Mr. William Kennedy was the first teacher of our district. The second was one Mr. L. A. Sage from the east, and the third a quite elderly gentleman named Mr. Cole.

At that time there was no other school between San Jose and Santa Cruz. All the children attended the school of Lexington with its homemade, double-seated, redwood desks.

In this little school by the creek, the teacher furnished the instruction, the trees furnished the teacher with the means by which the instruction could be given to the pupils, and the creek provided a delightful swimming pool for the children.

This continued until 1911 when the school board thought it wise to make a trade with the San Jose Water Company, by which they exchanged the one and one-half acres by the creek for nearly three acres (2.937) which is the present school site.

In order to clear the title to the old school property, the San Jose Water Company found it necessary to bring the friendly suit against the school district. Judgment was rendered by the court August 2, 1911, giving quiet title to the property.

According to the trade, the Water Company paid for the building of our present school, which was erected in 1911. School opened that year with Miss Ione Jacobs as

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EARLY DAYS OF LEXINGTON
(Continued)

teacher.

Lexington continued a one-room school until 1928, when, because of increased enrollment, an addition was made to the school and a second teacher employed. That teacher was Mrs. Myrtella Nohl, who still starts us on our journey through the school years, turning us over for further instruction to Mrs. McDonald, who, after four more years of work, sends us away from Lexington.

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CLASS II HISTORICAL

THE OLD SANTA CRUZ STAGE ROAD

It was not because he had shot so many buffalos that Zachariah Jones was known as "Buffalo" Jones--it was because he looked like a buffalo and roared like a buffalo when he spoke.

Jones' name has become a legend in the last ninety years in the Santa Clara Valley.

He was one of the first squatters in the region, but he never had the name of a settler, as did Mountain Charley McKiernan.

It is generally believed that Jones was here when Fremont came in February, 1846. Jones was not educated, and left no record.

Just where Fremont stopped is not known. A certain large oak at Alma (on Los Gatos Santa Cruz Road) claims the honor of providing shade for Fremont's party, but a grassy flat nearby named "Idlewild", disputes this claim.

It was in "Idlewild", twenty years later that Louis Hebard, who came to Alma in 1857, found a rusty spur and remains of a saddle beneath huge madrone, relics that he kept as mementos of the Fremont expedition.

Fremont resuming his work of the expedition, on the 22nd of February states: "we encamped on the Wild-Cat Ridge on the road to Santa Cruz and again on the 23rd near the summit. The character of the woods, the shrubbery of the mountain, which lay between my camp and the Santa Cruz

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THE OLD SANTA CRUZ STAGE ROAD
(Continued)

shore, was very interesting: I wished to spend some days there, as spring was now renewing vegetation, and the accounts of the big trees in the forests aroused my curiosity-- Always, too, I was looking for a charming spot to build my home, nature had been so generous to this part of the valley it was hard to decide.

"The soft climate and lovely spots in center of pines in San Jose were enticing, but I wanted to be near the waves of the Pacific.

"We encamped two thousand feet above the sea, the ground was covered with grass a foot high.

"At sunrise the temperature was 40 degrees; at noon 60; at four in the afternoon, 65 degrees, and 63 degrees at sunset.

"Among the many cypress trees we measured--we found the diameter nine or ten feet, sometimes eleven feet, and one was fourteen feet in diameter. About two-hundred feet was the natural height. In this locality the bark was unusually thick and deeply furrowed, being sixteen inches on some trees. It was in bloom, flowering near the top, therefore they were difficult to pick."

"This is the staple timber-tree of the county, being cut into both boards and shingles, ^{and} ~~this~~ is the principal timber ~~sdwed~~ at the mills. It is soft, and easily worked-- it cannot be used for floors, but it has the durability

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THE OLD SANTA CRUZ STAGE ROAD
(Continued)

which years before made this tree (cypress) famous. Posts that had been weathered for three quarters of a century, (since the opening of the missions) showed no mark of decay. They are now (1934) made into posts and beams for private homes. In California this tree is called the "Palo Colorado" redwood. (Note: Fremont confused the Sequois Sempervirens of the coast with the Sequoia Gigantea of the Sierra, and both with a variety of cypress, a separate species of tree).

"Among the oaks in this mountain is a handsome, lofty evergreen tree, in general appearance it resembles the hickory. The bark is smooth, white in color, the wood hard and close-grained; they are nearly four feet in diameter and 100 feet high. Another remarkable tree of these woods is the "madrona". It is a beautiful evergreen with large thick leaves; the trunk and branches are reddish in color, and have a smooth and naked appearance--as if the bark had been stripped off. In its green state the wood is brittle, very hard and close-grained; it has a color of red when dry, sometimes changeable and susceptible to a high polish. Some measured nearly four feet in diameter and were about 60 feet high".

This was the beautiful scene that greeted Buffalo Jones, and he did much to destroy it, as he made his living out of fence posts, and shingles, and tan bark and cordwood.

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THE OLD SANTA CRUZ STAGE ROAD
(Continued)

Where he came from, and where he went when the place became crowded with a few people, is a mystery. He lived with C. C. Martin at his Glenwood ranch, after Martin had built him a small sawmill in 1852-53, where the San Jose Water works dam now crosses Los Gatos creek above Alma.

Jones never bothered to take up a homestead, simply squatted, and claimed he owned all the redwoods in sight.

After spending a few years with the Martins, he pulled up stakes and moved on; he was never heard of again.

Jones told Martin and many others, he had come in 1846 over a bear trail from the valley--over the same trail he later packed lumber and supplies for his shanty.

This "bear trail" was the Santa Cruz branch of the El Camino Real. First it was used by the Olhones Indians for at least three centuries, later by the padres in traveling from mission to mission.

Swerving up over St. Joseph's hill of today, (1934) where the Sacred Heart novitiate lies, directly southeast of Los Gatos, the trail went down the south side of Jones' hill into the Lyndon gulch, emerging just above the junction of the gulch with Los Gatos creek, two miles from Los Gatos on the Santa Cruz highway.

Steep, rough, and in the summer time wonderful for its dust, the trail in the winter was dangerous for pack trains and men alike. Portions of the old route ^{are} still in

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THE OLD SANTA CRUZ STAGE ROAD
(Continued)

occasional use. (1934)

First the bull-teams, then the stage-coach with iron-shod wheels converted this trail into parallel ruts that gave adventurous travelers a hair-raising ride.

But Jones' road, the only pass through the mountains and over the ridge, was so steep that only half-loads could be carried on each trip.

Mrs. Fremont Older in 1925, states that this pass was named for Mrs. Farnham, the first woman to cross the Santa Cruz mountains in a wheeled vehicle.

A new road was first made on May 5, 1852 when Joseph Johnson and Peter Davidson piloted the first wagon over the new route. The first winter after the road was built the rains washed it away.

In 1865 the San Jose Weekly gave an account of what was a more or less commonplace happening on the stage road:

"The stage for Santa Cruz, on Thursday last, containing eight or nine passengers, upset about a mile beyond Mountain Charleys', and rolled down a gulch about 150 feet. The passengers tumbled out, and no one was seriously injured. The accident was caused by wild hogs jumping among the horses while making a sharp curve."

The case of Charley Parkhurst, the most hell-roaring stage driver of the day, forms a strange saga of western life.

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THE OLD SANTA CRUZ STAGE ROAD
(Continued)

Little was known of Charley's life, until he became one of the most famous drivers on the San Jose-Santa Cruz run, about 1868.

Kicked in the face by one of his lead horses, Parkhurst lost one eye, which he kept covered with a black patch. He was far from handsome. This patch, with lips and chin stained by tobacco juice, and a truculent expression made Charley the toughest looking fellow in the region. His swearing was outstanding, even among such gifted men as teamsters. His eye was cold and unfriendly. Charley was a swaggering bully, and not until after his death did they find out he--was a woman!

Fifty years before women's suffrage, she voted, her name appearing on the Santa Cruz register in 1866.

"Charley" was born Charlotte Parkhurst in 1828 in Ohio. She came to California in 1848.

"Charley" dressed as a typical driver, wore a muffler, gauntlets, heavy coat, and cap of buffalo skin. "He" turned up the cuffs of his blue jeans nine inches to show off his elegant boots.

Bibliography:

San Jose Mercury Herald, May 27, 1934 Volume 125

March 17, 1936

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THE HERMIT OF GLEN AZALEA

Near Loma Chiquita was the home of one of the most eccentric characters of the Santa Cruz mountains region--Dr. Keinbortz, hermit and misogynist.

A Civil war naval veteran, scholar, and nature lover; he transformed a tiny mountain valley into a paradise of flowers. His home was called "Glen Azalea" which was his favorite plant. Only to "God and the Flag", would he doff his hat; not to any woman. But this determined stand did not stop the women in the valley from going to admire his gorgeous flowers, to his chagrin. His end is shrouded in mystery. His home burned down, and he disappeared, so far as his neighbors knew. Others say he fled in despair when his mountain retreat went up in flames.

Source:

San Jose Mercury Herald June 3, 1934 Volume 125

March 27, 1936

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MARCELLO, THE MISSION INDIAN

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In any history or story of the Mission Santa Clara the name of Marcello the Indian invariably crops up. He was connected with the mission during the first 75 years of the 19th century.

A half-legendary figure in that he was supposed to have lived 125 years, he died in 1875 and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery of Santa Clara. There was nothing legendary about the latter 50 or 60 years of his life. He was right there in the flesh for all to see, but no one thought of putting down his recollections of early days. People at that time were too much interested in the present.

Marcello was a tall, statuesque Indian from Yuma, who towered above the squat Olhona Indians connected with the mission. It is said that he came up from Arizona with Fr. Junipero Serra at the founding of the first mission in 1777. He helped build the third mission and said that he had helped build the second in 1782.

By reason of his intelligence and majestic size, Marcello became a sort of chieftain among the mission Indians. As such he made a useful foreman for the whites. It is claimed that Marcello directed the cutting of willow shoots along the Guadalupe creek and their transport on Indians' backs for planting along the route of The Alameda.

In 1845 Governor Pico granted Marcello a rich tract of land called the Ulistae ranch along the Guadalupe

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MARCELLO, THE MISSION INDIAN
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creek north of Santa Clara mission. The southern limits of this land touched the creek at a point where an old Spanish bridge used to cross. The first site of the mission was close by this same spot. Agnew Hospital now occupies part of the Ulistac grant. Marcello was swindled out of his land by an American, but was allowed to live on part of it until his death. It is now truck-farming land.

Marcello remembered where the first Mission Santa Clara had stood and pointed out the spot to two Americans, Charles Day, foreman of Laurel Wood Ranch, and John Leonard, foreman of a neighboring ranch. When Dr. Osborne of San Jose asked these men to point out the spot that Marcello showed them as the site of the first mission they disagreed; each indicated a different spot. The two locations are within 500 feet of each other, so the general site of the mission can be fixed within those limits.

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HISTORIC HOUSES OF SAN JOSE

STOCKTON HOUSE, one of the oldest homes in San Jose, is the ranch house of Commodore Stockton; a frame building which was shipped around the Horn. It now stands in weather-beaten condition, at the corner of Spring and Newhall streets, facing the acres of rich, black soil which were once the Stockton ranch and are now used for truck farming.

The house itself was put up in 1850 and was part of a shipload of ten which Stockton imported on speculation. He intended to sub-divide his property and set up the houses as homes. At that time sawn lumber was so scarce and expensive that it was cheaper to ship the lumber, all cut to size for a house, from the east by water. Stockton had previously ordered sixty pre-fabricated houses for his "Alameda Gardens" sub-division, but these burned up in San Francisco harbor after being brought with great trouble around the Horn.

The old house is square with a porch running around three sides and a cupola at the peak of the roof. The people living in it now (1936) know nothing about it except that it is an old house and once belonged to Stockton.

KENNEDY HOUSE: This is a pretentious old structure standing gaunt and alone on Spring street near the corner of Newhall and not far from the Stockton ranch house. Its mansard roof, ornamented windows, and the decorations which were considered "elegant" in its day, are in striking contrast with

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HISTORIC HOUSES OF SAN JOSE
(continued)

the simple farmhouse style of the Stockton house. The Kennedy house dates from 1853, according to Professor Rockwell D. Hunt (Overland Monthly No. 3, Bound Volume 49, 1907), and was brought around the Horn.

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ADOBES

Twenty years ago San Jose was sprinkled with crumbling adobe houses, left from the days when the city was the Mexican Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe. But with the growth of the city, the demands of business and residential sections for more space, these houses were torn down, modern buildings built in their place.

Two adobe houses remain today in the central part of town to recall old Mexican times. One is the back yard of a small frame house at 184 Saint Augustine street, which says, "Joe Bacchio, Plumber", on the front. The adobe walls are uncovered so that the original construction can plainly be seen. The roof is of old shingles, probably added at later date. The building is now used by the plumber as a sort of tool shed and storehouse. There are no records of the exact date of its building, but it is supposed to have been put up during the late 1840's, or about the time of the gold rush. At that time there were only about twenty-five houses in the section. A family named Garcia occupied the adobe for a long time. In 1854 the College of Notre Dame was built right next to it on land that was then nothing but mustard fields but has since become very valuable as the business section of San Jose spread out.

✓ Another adobe house stands in the back yard of Dr. Philipello's home (itself an old house) at 243 South Market street. This adobe is nearly all covered by wood except for one side where the original construction can be seen.

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ADOBES

There are additions also which hide its original shape.

It is used as living quarters for the gardener-chauffeur.

At various times attempts have been made to preserve adobes like these as historical sites but the snag in each case was the money needed to buy the property.

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INDIAN MOUNDS

The vanished Olhone Indians of the San Francisco Bay area and coastal region have left approximately 1400 mounds behind them as the only monuments to their existence. Even these mounds are rapidly disappearing. Most have been leveled off in cultivating the land or for building airports and houses.

Easiest mound site to reach in the San Jose area is on the northeast corner of Bayshore highway where it is crossed by the Lawrence station road about one mile south of Moffett Field air port. The mound is just a field now, but bits of bone, shell, and ash residue can be seen mixed in with the black soil.

This mound was a favorite hunting spot for Stanford University medical students looking for old bones and skulls. Some half finished or broken tools have been picked up from time to time. Shell bits found there are not all from San Francisco Bay. Some are from the ocean, where the Indians used to go for shell fish and a certain kind of stone (Monterey chert) for making arrowheads and other weapons. Parts of their trails from Santa Clara Valley to the sea are still discernible by clam-shell refuse strewn along the route.

Other mounds are in the region of the Agnew State Hospital, at Pigeon Point on the ocean, and behind the high school at Burlingame. No efforts have been made to preserve any of these mounds ^{except for} besides the suggestions of several interested individuals.

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER VILLAGE

Probably the most interesting village in Santa Clara Valley from the historical and picturesque point of view. It stands now almost as it used to be in the boom days of the quicksilver industry, except that most of the old timers have gone away, their houses now used as week-end and vacation cottages.

New Almaden village and quicksilver mines are thirteen miles south of San Jose on the Almaden road, which branches from El Camino Real (U.S. 101) at the southern limits of the city. Road is paved all the way.

Main street is lined with little adobe and frame cottages left from the old mining days when the smelters of the mine occupied them. As you enter the village the Casa Grande, or Big House, is on the left (now a resort), the former home of the mine superintendent. At the other end of the street stands one of the oldest adobe stores and saloons in California, a spot where the miners bought their supplies and liquid refreshment. A little farther along is an old postoffice where a collection of articles from the mines is on view.

Above the city loom the reddish hills that are honeycombed with more than 100 miles of tunnels. On one of these hills the Mexican miners had their village which was called Spanish Town. The other miners were largely Cornish hard rock miners brought over from the mines of Cornwall.

New Almaden was named after the ancient Almaden mine in Spain. The word "Almaden" is from the Arabic, "al", the and "maden", mine. The ancient Almaden mine in Spain has been worked for over 2000 years. Pliny remarked that this mine gave vermilion to the Greeks many years before Christ and later on was worked by the Romans for mercury.

The New Almaden ore deposits (cinnabar) were known to the Indians before the Spanish came to California. They used to rub the red ore, which they called "mocketka", on their bodies for the glistening vermilion hue it gave them. The action of the mercury on their systems often caused salivation, making their teeth grow loose in their jaws.

In 1824 an old Indian told the Robles family and Luis Chabolla about the ore. Robles told Don Antonio Sunol. These men went to inspect the deposits, looking for silver and gold. They did not know what mercury ore was like, and so when they found no gold or silver they left the ore untouched. In 1825-6 the ore was used in painting the Mission Santa Clara.

A shrewd engineer, Andres Castellero, came to California from Mexico in 1845. While visiting at the Mission Santa Clara the fathers showed him some of the ore, which he immediately recognized as cinnabar. He knew that the Mexican government had offered a prize of \$100,000 for the discovery of a rich mercury deposit so that they would

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER VILLAGE
(continued)

not have to be dependent on the mother country (Spain) for this element.

Castillero immediately laid claim to the ore deposits which were on the rancho of Jose Reyes Berryessa. He got title from the alcalde, or justice, Antonio Maria Pico, on December 30, 1845.

Forming a partnership with the Mission Santa Clara, Castillero hired William G. Chard, from New York, to start work on the ore. Chard made makeshift retorts out of gun barrels, condensing the vapor given off, in water. In this way he got enough mercury to show that exploitation was commercially worthwhile. Afterwards, using six whaler's try-pots as retorts, he reduced 2000 pounds of mercury.

Later, part of the mine was sold to Baron, Forbes and Company of Tepic, Mexico, an English concern. Alexander Forbes came to the mine and brought men and necessary equipment to work it in November 1847. Retorts were used until 1850 when furnaces were installed to give a bigger output. The furnaces were 150 to 200 feet long with a series of condensing chambers. Brick smoke stacks from the old furnaces can still be seen on the hill above New Almaden.

For the first years of the 1860's the mine was tied up in the biggest legal battle that the State had known and which is still one of the biggest in California legal history. The mine was found to be so rich that it was

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER VILLAGE
(continued)

worth fighting for. Finally in 1863 the Quicksilver Mining Company bought it for \$1,700,000. This company worked the mine until after the turn of the century. In 1865 the mine output was four million pounds of quicksilver, which was twice as large as the best yearly figure of the ancient Almaden mine.

Since the war the mine has not been worked because the price of quicksilver has been too low to make mining profitable. At the present time (1936) some of the old mine dumps are being worked over for the metal they still contain.

Miners, during the boom days of the mine, were held very much in check and found themselves bound to the mines. They were made to buy all their supplies, food, clothing, tobacco, and liquor, in the company store at higher prices than they would have paid in San Jose. In this way they were generally in debt to the company and could not leave. They also paid rent to the company for their living quarters. They were encouraged to frequent the bar in their off hours.

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CONSULTANTS: Tom Tonkin, San Jose, (Cornish miner at Almaden)

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER TOWN

Santa Clara county has an old town that was built on quicksilver. It is New Almaden, 13 miles from San Jose, along Almaden road, which branches off U. S. 101 just south of the city.

In its heyday New Almaden mines produced more wealth than many of the biggest "mother lodes" of the gold country. Its product was indispensable to the gold mining industry in the early days when mercury was used to recover gold.

There was never any "quicksilver rush" to New Almaden but the property was the battlefield for the biggest law case of the time in California. Production of quicksilver here had repercussions all over the world, involving such interests as the Rothschild banking houses, Chinese industry, the cotton crop of India and the level of the pound sterling.

New Almaden is the most interesting village in Santa Clara Valley from the historical and picturesque point of view. It stands today almost as it used to be in the boom times of the quicksilver industry, except that most of the old timers have gone away. Their little adobe houses are now used as week-end and vacation cottages.

Hein street is lined with little adobe and frame cottages left from the old mining days when the smelters of the mine occupied them. As you enter the village the Casa Grande, or Big House, is on the left (now a resort), the former home of the mine superintendent. At the other end of the street stands one of the oldest adobe stores and saloons in California, a spot where the miners bought their supplies and whiskey. A little farther along is an old postoffice where a collection of articles from the mines is on view.

Above the city loom the reddish hills that are honeycombed with more than 100 miles of tunnels. On one of these hills the Mexican miners

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER TOWN
(Continued)

had their village which was called Spanish Town. The other workers were mostly Cornish hard rock miners brought over from the mines of Cornwall.

New Almaden was named after the ancient Almaden mine in Spain. The word "Almaden" is from the Arabic, "al", the and "maden", mine. The ancient Almaden mine in Spain has been worked for over 2000 years. Pliny remarked that this mine gave vermilion to the Greeks many years before Christ and later on was worked by the Romans for mercury.

The New Almaden ore deposits (cinnebar) were known to the Indians before the Spanish came to California. They used to rub the red ore, which they called "mocketka", on their bodies for the glistening vermilion hue it gave them. The action of the mercury on their systems often caused salivation, making their teeth grow loose in their jaws.

In 1824 an old Indian told the Robles family and Luis Chabolla about the ore. Robles told Don Antonio Suñol. These men went to inspect the deposits, looking for silver and gold. They did not know what mercury ore was like, ~~and~~ so when they found no gold or silver they left the ore untouched. In 1825-6 the ore was used in painting the Mission Santa Clara.

A shrewd engineer, Andres Castellero, came to California from Mexico in 1845. While visiting at the Mission Santa Clara the fathers showed him some of the ore, which he immediately recognized as cinnabar. He knew that the Mexican government had offered a prize of \$100,000 for the discovery of a rich mercury deposit so that they would not have to be ~~dependent~~ on the mother country (Spain) for this element.

Castellero immediately laid claim to the ore deposits which were on the rancho of Jose Reyes Berryessa. He got title from the alcalde, or justice, Antonio Maria Pico, on December 30, 1845.

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER TOWN
(Continued)

Forming a partnership with the Mission Santa Clara, Castellero hired William G. Chard, from New York, to start work on the ore. Chard made makeshift retorts out of gun barrels, condensing the vapor given off in water. In this way he got enough mercury to show that exploitation was commercially worthwhile. Afterwards, using six whaler's try-pots as retorts, he reduced 2000 pounds of mercury.

Later, part of the mine was sold to Baron, Forbes and Company of Tepic, Mexico, an English concern. Alexander Forbes came to the mine and brought men and necessary equipment to work it in November 1847. Retorts were used until 1850 when furnaces were installed to give a bigger output. The furnaces were 150 to 200 feet along with a series of condensing chambers. Brick smoke stacks from the old furnaces can still be seen on the hill above New Almaden.

For the first years of the 1860's the mine was tied up in the biggest legal battle that the State had known and which is still one of the biggest in California legal history. The mine was found to be so rich that it was worth fighting for. Finally in 1863 the Quicksilver Mining Company bought it for \$1,700,000. This company worked the mine until after the turn of the century. In 1865 the mine output was four million pounds of quicksilver, which was twice as large as the best yearly figure of the ancient Almaden mine.

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Since the war the mine has not been worked because the price of quicksilver has been too low to make mining profitable. At the present time (1936) some of the old mine dumps are being worked over for the metal they still contain.

Miners, during the boom days of the mine, were held very much in

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NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER TOWN
(Continued)

check and found themselves bound to the mines. They were made to buy all their supplies, food, clothing, tobacco, and liquor, in the company store at higher prices than they would have paid in San Jose. In this way they were generally in debt to the company and could not leave. They also paid rent to the company for their living quarters. They were encouraged to frequent the bar in their off hours.

(Copy)

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OCTOBER, 1865

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865

No event in the history of American enterprise has promoted in a greater degree the extension of civilization than the discovery of the gold placers of California in 1848. Since that period a series of territories equal in the aggregate to a third of the continent has been brought within the humanizing influences of labor and commerce. The discovery of the precious metals in the barren recesses of the mountains has led to the building of cities, the opening of new and important branches of trade, and the settlement and cultivation of rich arable valleys, hitherto occupied by roving bands of Indians. In regular progression one beneficial result has followed another, till nearly the whole of that vast region divided in part by the Rocky Mountains and stretching west to the Pacific Ocean, bordered on the north by the British Possessions and on the south by Mexico, has been redeemed from the sway of the nomadic tribes and rendered available to the uses of civilized man. Already a population approaching a million of hardy, enterprising, and intelligent freemen is spread over the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. All the industrial pursuits are represented, from the highest branches of science to the most primitive grades of muscular labor.

Throughout this vast range of country deposits of

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

the precious metals have been found in veins of such richness and magnitude as to challenge credulity; and there is scarcely a mineral adapted to purposes of human industry which does not exist within its limits. In contemplating the present condition and probable destiny of this great interoceanic world one is apt to be dazzled by the splendor of the considerations involved, and lose sight of the wonderful system of coincidences by which the designs of Providence are carried into effect. The discovery of gold and silver in California and the adjacent Territories would have been of little avail but for another discovery within our territorial limits of a mineral indispensable in the operations of mining. None of the precious metals can be separated from the baser products of the earth in which they are found imbedded without the use of quicksilver - an article approximating in value more nearly to bullion than any other mineral, and possessing peculiar affinities for which there is no substitute. It is the only known substance which unites readily with gold, silver, tin, lead, zinc, bismuth, and other metals, and gathers them into the form of an amalgam.

Prior to the discovery of the New Almaden mines the principal cinnabar lodes of which we have any knowledge were those of "GuancaVelica" in Peru, "Idria" in Austria, and "Almaden" in Spain. The earliest mention made of quicksilver was by Aristotle and Theophrastus, who called it fluid

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A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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silver. In the time of Pliny the mines of Almaden yielded annually 700,000 pounds of cinnabar. The supply from these sources is limited, and would be wholly inadequate to the demands of our new mineral regions, even if other considerations were not involved. But the use of a product derived from sources over which we have no control, and so essential to our mining interests, would be liable to serious difficulty in cases of national misunderstanding. It is a well-known fact in the history of financial affairs, that, before the opening of the California quicksilver mines, the proprietors and lessees of the old Almaden mine controlled the bullion of the world. The monopoly of quicksilver confers extraordinary powers. In foreign hands it would be a serious drawback, if not an insuperable barrier, to the development of our mineral regions, and might, in the event of war, prove disastrous beyond all other causes to the finances of our country. The discovery of vast and inexhaustible deposits of cinnabar within our own borders almost simultaneously with the rush of emigration to our gold placers and subsequent discoveries of silver, must be regarded as peculiarly fortunate. It relieves us of all apprehensions for the future, and enables us to wield a controlling influence upon the price of quicksilver in the markets of the world.

The subject is one of such unusual importance, comprehending as it does the very basis of our financial

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

prosperity, that I am induced to believe the results of my observations during a recent visit to New Almaden will not be uninteresting to the readers of this Magazine. Information bearing so directly upon the supply of the precious metals from our new Territories seems peculiarly appropriate at this time. I examined our great quicksilver mines very thoroughly, and obtained some reliable data in reference to their history and present condition. It is no reflection upon the author of the interesting article on New Almaden which appeared in the June number of Harper for 1863, to say that great changes have taken place both there and throughout our mineral possessions on the Pacific coast since 1857, the date of his visit.

The famous quicksilver mines of New Almaden are situated in Santa Clara County, California, twelve miles from the Pueblo of San Jose and about sixty miles south from San Francisco. The rancho upon which the principal mine was discovered comprehends the valley of Capitancillos.

This valley runs nearly north and south, and lies among the mountains of the Coast Range. According to tradition the tribes who resided in it in early days were governed by two chiefs of diminutive stature but great muscular strength, upon whom the Spaniards conferred the affectionate sobriquet of "Capitancillos," or the "Little Captains," and hence the name of the valley.

The revolution of Mexico opened to the restless

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A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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spirits of the mother country a new field for enterprise and adventure. Many persons of distinguished intellectual attainments and great force of character found their way to Upper California as colonists; and their descendants are now prominent among the proudest families of the native population. By the ruder inhabitants they were called the gente de razon - people of reason or intelligence - which is still the distinctive appellation of the superior orders.

These early colonists found in the valley of Capitancillos a cave to which the Indians were in the habit of resorting for a vermilion-colored earth with which to adorn their bodies. This mercurial pigment produced an irritation of the skin. The simple minded aborigines supposed it must be an invention of El Pulli, the Evil Spirit, to punish them for some offense, and they made annual offerings to him in the hope of procuring his forgiveness. Finding him inexorable after the lapse of sufficient time for any ordinary spirit to relent, they washed the paint from their bodies and trusted to other means for salvation.

These tribes have passed away. The Capitancillos and their followers are no longer known save in the traditions of the country. The progress of civilization has nearly swept them from the memory of man.

Up to the year 1824 the vermilion cave was not known as a mine. In that year a French gentleman named Antoine

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

Surrol, who resided in the vicinity, conceived the idea of working the ore. Supposing it to contain gold or silver, he sent to the town of San Luis Obispo, some three hundred miles down the coast, for a flask of quicksilver with which to prosecute the work. His experiment, of course, was a failure, and nothing more was heard or thought of the cave until 1845.

Early in that year the Mexican nation, under the Presidency of Paredes, found itself in imminent danger of a war with the United States. A native of Switzerland, John A. Sutter, who had served in the armies of Napoleon, had emigrated to California, and established near the banks of Sacramento a rancho, or farm. In order to ward off the attacks of hostile Indians he had erected a strong defensive work, then and now known as "Sutter's Fort."

Sutter having hospitably received many of the adventurous Americans who crossed the plains at that period, became enamored of their discourse, which breathed the spirit of liberty; and, possibly, fired by the story of Tell and Gessler, inclined to make the fort a rendezvous for such of his new friends as chose to surround him. The Mexican Government was prompt in adopting measures to resist the threatened incursions of the Americans. Don Andres Castillero, a cavalry officer of the Mexican army, was dispatched to California with instructions to negotiate with Sutter for the purchase of his fort. It was deemed of great importance to possess this stronghold; and Castillero was empowered to pay for it, if necessary,

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

as much as a hundred thousand dollars. Sutter, with an unselfish devotion to our interests which has never been properly appreciated, rejected the offer.

Castillero, during his sojourn, visited the valley of the "Capitancillos," where he was received with the hospitality due to his official position. The vermilion cave was shown to him as one of the curiosities of the country. Being a person of some culture he discovered, as he thought, something more interesting than demons in this mysterious place, and consulted on the subject with a priest named Real, a man of great shrewdness and learning, who resided at the Mission of Santa Clara. They together resolved to make certain experiments in order to test the nature and character of the rock found in the cave. By means of a gun-barrel and a tub of water they smelted and condensed a small quantity, from which they obtained several globules of quicksilver. Castillero made an informal denouncement of his discovery before the Alcalde of San Jose, and soon after returned to Mexico to give an account of his mission, taking with him specimens of the ore.

The land upon which the discovery was made was claimed by an old ranchero named Berryessa, under a grant for military services. Castillero having exhibited his specimens in the City of Mexico, and made such representations as to induce the Government to grant him facilities for the development of the mine, was about to return to California, when certain of the Anglo-Mexican capitalists procured from him a cession of his claim, and in

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A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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1848 proceeded to work the mine, and take such steps as they deemed necessary to perfect their title. A strict compliance with the Ordinances of 1783, established by the King of Spain and still in force, was required under the Mexican law. It was necessary to the validity of a denouncement that a careful survey should be made, the course and inclination of the vein accurately defined, and a detailed registration made before the proper authorities. That these requirements were not complied with by Castellero appears from the decision of the case by the Supreme Court.

Upper California was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848. Our Government bound itself to protect the private property of all Mexicans in the territory acquired. The Mexican Government had made many grants of land for the purpose of colonization, and it became necessary to provide for the separation of the public from the private lands. Congress, in 1851, created a Board of Land Commissioners to pass upon the claims presented under the terms of the treaty. The title-papers to the New Almaden mine, derived from Andres Castellero, were recognized as genuine by two members of the Commission, and the title pronounced valid; the third Commissioner, assuming the genuineness of the papers, pronounced them invalid as a title. The case was carried to the United States District Court, where it was found in 1858 by Mr. Stanton, the present Secretary of War,

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(continued)

who, under instructions from the Attorney-General, took proceedings to prevent the further working of the mine by the parties in possession. It was charged by the Government that the papers upon which the Castellero title was based had been fabricated after the cession of California, and consequently that the title was void. A writ of injunction was granted by the Court, restraining the parties in possession from the further working of the mine. The claimants then secured the professional aid of Reverdy Johnson and J. P. Benjamin, and the testimony and papers in the cause became expanded into several volumes. The arguments occupied weeks, and comprehended every reference illustration, and authority that bore the remotest relation to the subject. Perhaps since the beginning of the Government no cause has been presented for adjudication in the courts involving greater interests, or graver or more complicated questions, embracing as they did the learning of the French jurisconsults, the principles of the laws of nations, the history of all mining countries, ancient and modern; the doctrines of the Common Law of England as to the rights of miners and the tenure of the soil, and the language, literature, and laws of Spain and Mexico. The list of witnesses included the names of nearly all the prominent men who held office in Mexico at and about the dates of the title-papers in question; and it is said a steamship was chartered to convey them from Mexico to San Francisco. Day after day the courtroom was thronged with the beauty, wealth, and fashion of San Francisco.

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A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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For the first time in the history of its judicial proceedings places were assigned to the gentler sex. The forensic discussion was worthy the cause and the scene. The fame of the speakers, the novelty of the questions, the magnitude of the prize at stake, rendered the occasion one of surpassing interest.

The Castellero title was based upon a claim to three thousand varas of ground in every direction from the centre of the mine, in virtue of its denouncement; also to a two-league grant of land from the Mexican Government. Two grants of land had been made in 1842 by Governor Alvarado, of California - one to a person named Justillarios, and the other to Jose Reyes Berryessa; and the mines were claimed by adverse parties under these grants, both of which had been confirmed by the Land Commission. Their boundaries, however, were in dispute, and this was the gist of nearly all the litigation. The Justillarios title was acquired by a man named Fossat, and that part of the "Capitancillos" became known as the Fossat Ranch. The Berryessa grant was acquired by the holders of the Castellero title, and was known as the San Vicente Ranch. There were various intermediate conveyances and complications, of no interest to the general reader.

After much deliberation the United States District Court decided in favor of Castellero's three-thousand-vara grant, but rejected his two-league grant. From this decision the

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Government took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, before which tribunal it was argued in 1863. The Fossat and Berryessa grants had been confirmed, but their boundaries were still in controversy. Government claimed as public domain the range of hills in which the quicksilver mines are located. The Supreme Court decided against the validity of the Castellero title. The efforts of the Government counsel were then principally directed to a determination of the boundaries which would exclude the mines from the Fossat and Berryessa grants, and place them upon public land. An exciting contest ensued; and it was not until April, 1864, that the case was brought to a close by a decision in favor of the claimants under the Fossat grant, allowing them three thousand three hundred and sixty acres of land, inclusive of the mines. By compromise and purchase the present Quicksilver Mining Company, which holds its title under the Fossat grant, has acquired the title to the Berryessa grant, embracing 4438 acres; so that its possession now cover some twelve square miles of land, including all the mines and mining property heretofore in litigation. It has been estimated that more than a third of this extensive domain is traversed by rich veins of cinnabar. The New Almaden mine, which yielded under its former ownership 24,000,000 pounds of quicksilver, is but a single development of this vast mineral deposit. Exclusive of the time it was closed by injunction, the total value of the products derived

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from this mine, and from the Enriqueta and other branches of the same great cinnabar deposit, during the past twelve years, amounts to about fifteen millions of dollars in gold. The permanent improvements on the property of the Company consist of 405 buildings, comprising dwelling-houses, work shops, and stores, erected at a cost of \$160,000; six furnaces at the hacienda, costing about \$100,000; and a railway from the mines to the furnaces, which, when in complete working order, will probably cost about \$20,000. In the employ of the Company, and directly or indirectly dependent upon it, there is at this time a total population of 1943, about five-eighths of whom are Mexicans or native Californians. The remainder consist of Americans, Cornish miners, Italians, Chilenos, French, Germans, Irish, and various other races, representing altogether twenty-eight nationalities. To preserve harmony amidst so many incongruous elements requires no ordinary tact, firmness, and soundness of judgment. With occasional exceptions, however, when aroused by some injurious or exciting influence, they form as peaceable, orderly, and harmless a community as any existing within the limits of California.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Sam^r. Butterworth, then President of the Company, was commissioned by the Directors to visit California and take charge of the mines. Various difficulties and vexed questions still existed as to boundaries; and the long course of litigation, and repeated changes of

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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administration in the working of the mines, had resulted in a loose system of operations which required the judicious exercise of a controlling power. Mr. Butterworth had taken a prominent part in the proceedings which had resulted in favor of the Company, and was not only thoroughly familiar with the details of the controversy, but possessed peculiar qualifications for the discharge of the duties with which he was intrusted. It needed a man of great firmness of character, clear and comprehensive intellect, and long experience in financial matters, combined with agreeable manners and a popular reputation, to bring order out of the chaos which existed at New Almaden. Such a selection was that made by the Company, and the result has proved highly satisfactory to all parties interested. Mr. Butterworth, having made all the preliminary arrangements for the permanent working of the mines, visited Arizona during the winter of 1863-'4,* and returned to New York in February. So well pleased were the Directors with the result of his labors that they offered him the most liberal inducements to return to California. He had held the Presidency since the organization of the Company, but resigned it on grounds of local expediency, accepted the more responsible and onerous position of general agent and factor, and returned to California in July, 1864, under an engagement for five years. As such agent and factor he was empowered to make all purchases for

* See Harper's Magazine for February, 1865.

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(continued)

the operation of the mines, to receive and dispose of their products, to have full control over all the employes, and to make all necessary provision for the development and extension of the business. Since he assumed entire control a marked and beneficial change has taken place at the mines. Industry, order, and respect for the constituted authorities prevail. Every man knows his place and performs his duty. The most complicated branches of the business have been systematized; and the whole of this vast concern, in all its ramifications, works with the regularity of a machine. As a consequence, the products of the mine have enhanced to a degree unparalleled in the history of quicksilver mining. No such results have ever before been produced either here or in any other country. The average annual product for eleven years, from July, 1850, to August, 1863 - deducting a period of two years between November, 1858, and January, 1861, during which the mines were closed by injunction - was about 28,000 flasks,* or a little over 2333 flasks per month. The average monthly product for ten months, from September, 1863, to June, 1864, was 2774 flasks; and for six months, from July to December, 1864, 4118 flasks, showing an increase of nearly double under the present management. In a corresponding ratio the foreign and domestic trade in quicksilver has augmented. The exports to foreign countries now average over 3000 flasks per month, viz., to China, 4250; Mexico, 1000; Callao, 500; and

*A flask contains about 75 pounds, value 65 cents a pound.

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Valparaiso, 300. In California and Nevada about 1000 flasks a month are consumed, of which this Company furnishes 600; the Guadalupe and New Idria companies furnish about 250 flasks, and 150 flasks are derived from miscellaneous sources. For a few months past the New Almaden mines have averaged 4500 flasks, of which the surplus - over the foreign shipments and domestic consumption, as above stated - is exported to London and the continent of Europe. It may seem strange that the export of this article to China should be so large, compared with the consumption in California and Nevada; but the explanation is simple enough. Quicksilver is extensively used in China for mechanical purposes, and also for the preparation of the vermilion coloring which contributes so much to the bloom of ladies' cheeks all over the world, especially in the highly civilized parts of it. In California and Nevada the modern improvements in the art of mining result in a great saving of material. Much of the quicksilver used performs its functions many times over. The demand, nevertheless, is rapidly increasing, with the development of our new mineral districts.

From San Jose to the Hacienda, a distance of twelve miles, the country is nearly level, and the road is fringed with luxuriant groves of oak, cotton-wood, sycamore, and willow. A more delightful drive is not to be found in California. Two lines of stages make a daily trip each way; so that passengers from San Francisco are enabled to reach the mines within four

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or five hours. Private conveyances are always to be had, especially if the visitor be so fortunate as to enjoy the acquaintance of the general agent and factor, whose kindness and hospitality are proverbial.

Entering the shady groves of the Arroya de los Alamillos, the road winds along the declivities of the canon for a distance of a mile and a half, when a little to the left is seen the capacious mansion known as the Hacienda, or headquarters, its massive walls and broad verandas embosomed in shrubbery. The eye delights to rest upon such a scene of rural comfort, which presents not only the rarest natural beauties but the highest evidences of cultivated taste. Flowers of rich and variegated hues bloom in the gardens, graveled walks traverse the orchards and graperies, and wind through the umbrageous groves that fringe the Alamillos. The music of rippling waters chimes pleasantly with the singing of birds and the happy voices of children. An air of luxury and refinement pervades the premises. All the offices and appointments are in excellent taste, combining simplicity and rural effect with convenience and elegance. One is reminded of the sumptuous and old-fashioned homes in the South - now, alas! desolated by civil war. Here all is peace and prosperity. Carriages are drawn up before the door; spirited horses, saddled for the ladies and their attendants, prance impatiently at their posts; easy-chairs scattered along the veranda are occupied by such of the guests as prefer the fragrant Havana and

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the last newspaper to the excitement of an excursion up the mountains. Happy is he who can spare a few days from his business in the city and partake of the social amenities that prevail at the Hacienda; for here is luxury without pretense, elegance without restraint, and hospitality without affectation, where all may enjoy that rarest privilege - perfect liberty to be happy in their own way.

Some of the most delightful days I have ever spent in California have been in this charming retreat, where, for the time, the busy cares of the world were forgotten and the day-dreams of youth revived. A stroll through the gardens in the early morning, when the sun's rays glittered through the foliage, and the flowers gave forth their most delicate odors; a bath in the sparkling waters of the Alamilos; a view from the grass-covered slopes of the east hill, and a pleasant saunter back by the island and the Chinese Pagoda, were among the enjoyments that ushered in the day. Then came breakfast and cigars and the last evening's paper from San Francisco; and then, by special appointment, the ambulance, with its spirited horses; and the glorious drive up the mountains, over a road scarcely surpassed for scenic effects by the winding turnpikes of Switzerland. On every side are the most cheering evidences of progress and prosperity. Neat cottages, occupied by the workmen and their families, adorn the coziest nooks by the road-side as the visitor approaches the mines; wagons, heavily laden with ores, pass down to the Reduction Works; and the sounds of hammer and anvil and

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whistling steam-engines, and the dull reverberation of the subterranean blasts, give evidence of the prevailing interests that bind the community together.

Standing in bold relief near the entrance of the first plateau is the Company's storehouse, recently erected by order of the General Agent for the accommodation and protection of the miners. The privileges heretofore granted to independent traders had resulted in such gross abuses that a withdrawal of their licenses became absolutely essential to the welfare of the community. It was impossible to hold them to such a rigid accountability as would prevent extortion and fraud. The miners were constantly cheated of their earnings; and still more injurious consequences followed from the demoralizing habits that prevailed at these places of resort. Mr. Butterworth calmly "considered the position;" made up his mind that something ~~m~~ust be done; and at one fell swoop, exterminated the enemy. It was a bold stroke, calculated to arouse the most violent hostility even on the part of the miners themselves, who are extremely sensitive on the subject of independence; but it was good for them, and it was effectual.

Their right to be swindled and made drunk on the Company's possessions has been curtailed, but their independence has not been in any degree sacrificed. At the public storehouse they can purchase at the San Francisco market prices, with the addition of freight, the best quality of goods; or

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they can purchase wherever else they please beyond the Company's lines, and have their goods transported to their cottages free of charge. Since the establishment of the system the utmost satisfaction prevails.

Passing on for a distance of half a mile we come to the Town on the Hill, containing a mixed population of seventeen or eighteen hundred. Here is a little world in itself, presenting interesting material for the student of human nature - nearly twenty thousand souls, living within a circuit of a few miles, representing twenty-eight nationalities, yet orderly and industrious and with as few bickerings or jealousies as commonly exist in a community of the same number bound together by all the ties of consanguinity. Each preserves its national characteristics. The Americans are bold and enterprising, wasteful and prodigal, restless and somewhat disposed to quarrel; but fortunately there are not many of them. The Cornish miners are a steady, industrious race; illiterate, though naturally intelligent; frugal in their habits, and reliable when their avarice is not too strongly tempted. Physically they are strong and heavy - good for endurance. They work hard and save their money. Many of them are well off. The Italians, Chilenos, French, and Irish develop respectively their characteristic traits of passion and impulse, recklessness and lack of common sense. The Germans have common sense enough, and are industrious, but are deficient in boldness and enterprise. They make good

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machinists, surveyors, draftsmen, etc., but are not the best practical miners. The Sonorians and native Californians are generally expert miners. As prospectors they are unsurpassed. They possess great natural sagacity; know every indication by instinct; are willing to run any amount of risk, and seem imbued by an adventurous spirit which fits them peculiarly for the business of mining. Irregularity is their besetting fault. They can do any kind of work which affords variety and requires little method. Under a rigid supervision they are accounted among the most useful men in the employ of the Company.

Most of the labor is paid for by contract. The ores are excavated and assorted by contract; and it is only in exceptional cases that regular wages are paid. Steady, industrious men usually average from two to three dollars a day.

On pay-day the Town on the Hill presents a lively and picturesque scene. The Spaniards are flush, and, like sailors, spend their money on the fair sex with a prodigal hand. Senoritas from San Jose know where their charms can be appreciated, and stage-loads of them arrive in season to partake of the festivities. The late Superintendent undertook to place an embargo upon this branch of commerce, but did not succeed. Enterprising females would come in spite of rules and regulations. Drinking and gambling might to some extent be arrested, but there was no stopping the love of man for woman. The Superintendent was Quixotic; the Senoritas laughed in their sleeves at him; and the grand institution of baile and fandango flourished as usual.

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(continued)

All the miners meet harmoniously on this joyous day. The storehouses are crowded. Women and children fill the highways and byways. New dresses, tinware, crockery, and tinsal of all kinds flash in the sunbeams, and the petty cares of life are forgotten in the general rejoicing.

This is the grand harvest-time for sharpers and speculators. Few of the native population have a dollar left by night; but they have a good time while their money lasts, which is all they require to make them work for more. Under the restrictions introduced by the present Chief Manager the morals of this interesting community have of late undergone a most beneficent change.

Few places on the Pacific Coast possess greater attractions of scenery and climate than the neighborhood of New Almaden. Protected by an elevated range of mountains from the chilling winds of the ocean, it lies embosomed among the rolling hills that slope into the broad and beautiful valley of Santa Clara. Glimpses through the rugged gorges, and vistas opening out from every prominent point, reveal in endless variety the wonders and beauties of the outer world. Standing on an eminence near the principal mines, seventeen hundred feet above the level of the sea and twelve hundred above the Reduction Works, the enraptured visitor beholds, lying outspread beyond the foot-hills, the magnificent valleys that encircle the bay

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

of San Francisco. Bright flashing waters, through which busy commerce plows her way, shimmer in the distance, and the eye never tires of the rich carpeting of green and yellow, variegated with dark strips of woodland, blooming orchards, and masses of wild flowers, by which the valleys are covered. Fifteen years ago scarcely a habitation was to be seen within this vast range of arable land. It slumbered in its primitive beauty, undisturbed by the early settlers, who were content to enjoy, without labor, the good things that Providence gave them. Innumerable herds of cattle roamed in their native freedom over its teeming pastures. The deer and the antelope found little cause to fear the presence of man; and every thicket and ravine formed a secure hiding-place for wild animals of a more formidable kind, whose instincts led them to prey upon the fattened herds of the ranchero. The change since 1849, when I first visited this region, is almost incredible. Farms and orchards and vineyards, with their fences and pallings and gleaming white cottages, now give the interest of human life and progress to the scene; and the mind is filled with visions of happy homes, graced by all the refinements of civilization; peace and plenty in the present, and no limit to the prosperity that may be enjoyed by generations to come. Out in the broad stretch of valley that sweeps around the head of the bay lies the Pueblo of San Jose, its colleges and churches and numerous public edifices glimmering through the foliage of surrounding groves;

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

and still farther on, bounded in the rear by a range of rugged mountains, may be seen the Mission of San Jose, with its flourishing orchards; and dotting the valley of the ~~same~~ name, at intervals along the bay, the pleasant villages of Centreville, Alvarado, San Landro, and most of that splendid tract of country stretching to the north far beyond the Encenal of Alameda, but gradually vanishing in the dim haze of the distance. On the western side of the bay, which is scarcely inferior in picturesque beauty, the mountains slope into the valley of Santa Clara; and the grand old mission of that name, with its extensive college and gardens, its surrounding villas and groves of native oak, looms up over the general mass of bloom and verdure like some fine old patriarch of civilization, preaching peace and happiness to the world around him. Through this verdant region runs the iron artery that connects San Francisco with San Jose; and four times a day may be seen, flying on its way after the steaming locomotive the long train of cars that bears to and fro its burden of human freight. The shady groves of Menlo Park, the villages of Redwood City, San Matteo, and other places of popular resort, are passed in its course. On a clear day the prominent points of San Francisco are visible, with a portion of the shipping that lies at anchor in the harbor. To the right lies Goat Island, and beyond toward the Golden Gate, the fortifications and island of Alcatraz. Mountain after mountain rolls off in the warm haze that covers the valleys of Napa and Sonoma.

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

Surely the indulgent reader will pardon one who loves California, not wisely, perhaps, but too well, for boldly asserting that the world can not afford many other scenes of such surpassing beauty. Whether in Continental Europe, Iceland, Palestine, or South America, I have rarely, in all my travels, enjoyed so fine a view; and never anything to surpass this in variety of outline, richness of coloring, and exquisite softness of the atmospheric tints. No wonder we who dwell in such a favored land are proud of our country. Yet ~~there~~ are people, of vitiated taste, who land upon our shores, direct from New York, and dare to violate the general sentiment by expressing disappointment! They see nothing but grim deserts in our mountains, no beauty in our valleys, no merit in our bay. Such men would complain of the bracing zephyrs of San Francisco, and speak disparagingly of the sanded pavements of Oakland!

The people of California, as they settle down into permanent homes and accumulate the means of enjoyment, begin to devote more attention to reaction than they did in former years. A visit to the mines of New Almaden is now one of the most popular excursions of the day. The facilities for making the trip, the beauty of the scenery, salubrity of the climate, and interest attached to the mines, render it an agreeable and beneficial way of passing a few days. Wedding parties find it peculiarly attractive - for the reason, I suppose, that the bridal couple are disposed to enjoy what romance there may be in the last

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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stages of love's fitful fever. I have seen young people in this condition stand upon the mountain-tops of Almaden and discourse Byron, Moore, and Mr. M. F. Tupper to each other till I knew the disease had overturned the throne of reason, and that the next thing would be a series of labial caresses which no man ought to witness with open eyes.

Among the various mines and tunnels situated within the limits of the mineral range now owned by the Quicksilver Company are the following:

The Almaden mine, from which the largest amount of ore has been obtained, is situated near the summit of a hill, and is distant about a mile and a half from the Reduction Works. In this occurs the great Ardilla "labor" - the largest deposit of cinnabar ore ever found in California, and probably the largest in the world. Owing to the difficulty of blasting the hard rock at a great depth from the surface, explorations have been recently made which have resulted in the discovery of large bodies of ore in the soft ground on the slopes of the hill. A new and extensive tunnel now taps some of the richest veins ever found in this mine, and its products have largely increased.

The Cora-Blanca, a thousand yards easterly from the Almaden, has recently been discovered and prospected, and the results are highly encouraging.

The Road Tunnel and the San Juan are producing extremely rich ores; and the Buena Vista, which is 2820 feet in length,

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

has been extensively worked with very fine results. The San Francisco, another tunnel, has developed immense quantities of ore; and the Velasquez is regarded as one of the most promising in the Company's possessions. I saw myself, in a single "labor" of the Velasquez, masses of pure cinnabar that would weigh several tons each. One of them was valued at not less than eight thousand dollars. The tunnel so named opens by side-drifts into various adjacent chambers, and is 2890 feet in length.

The America, or Bull Run, commenced in 1863, has developed immense cinnabar deposits, which alone would constitute a vast and inexhaustible mine. In this the vein is regular and well-defined, the ores rich, and the general indications most promising; but the great abundance of rich metal in other mines easier of access has caused the America to be but little worked.

In addition to these there are in the Arroya de los Capitancillos, which runs northwesterly from the elevated point upon which the America is situated, a series of valuable mines worked by the old company, comprising many rich veins, among which may be named the Providencia, the Enriqueta, the San Antonio, and La Purissima. Furnaces and reduction works were established many years ago near the centre of these mines; but owing to the development of new leads in closer proximity to the principal hacienda, they have not been used to any extent during the past few years; and the mines are now only partially worked with a view of keeping them in good condition. The

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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Enriqueta alone has produced about a million three hundred thousand pounds of quicksilver, and is considered one of the most valuable mines on the great cinnabar range.

It will thus be seen that there is no probability, and scarcely a possibility of any deficiency of ores. The policy seems to be, as in other kinds of mining, to work only where the ores can be most conveniently and abundantly obtained, proximity to the reduction works being an important consideration.

To the unlearned visitor nothing can be more bewildering than the apparent irregularity of these vast cinnabar deposits. Far down in the bowels of the earth he sees around him an endless complication of shafts, tunnels, drifts, and gloomy caverns, ramifying through the depths of the subterranean world without any appearance of system or method. His intelligent cicerone may tell him that here the vein appears; there it is worked out; in this "hilo" an immense amount of rich ore was found; in that "labor" the vein was unusually productive. Now he is on the "fourth level," and presently on the "sixth;" now he travels north, and soon, without any apparent change, finds himself going east, west, or south - all of which he professes to understand with great clearness, but which must sooner or later deprive him of all confidence in his own powers of perception. Careful observation, however, will show him in due time that there is a wonderful system in this apparent irregularity. The principal vein runs in a northwesterly and south-

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easterly direction, and has a length, already tested, of about five miles. It varies from fifteen to two hundred yards in width, and is subdivided into innumerable smaller veins, embracing within its outer boundaries trap, serpentine, lime, quartz, and other rocks. The deposits of cinnabar are found in these veins and chambers, running parallel with or across the principal vein; their direction being generally north and south, but varying under surrounding circumstances. By carefully observing the character and pitch of the walls, the dips, spurs, and angles of the smaller veins which ramify from the larger, and following out the minute indications furnished by each individual "hilo" or metal-bearing deposit, the intelligent miner is enabled to continue his explorations with an almost absolute certainty of success. Professor Don Antonio del Castillo, of the Mexican College of Mines, in a learned essay which was submitted to the courts, says that in following a vein, if it varies more than 45° from the general direction, there is reason to believe it is an offshoot, which will probably lose itself. It also happens, according to the same authority, that a vein is separated into two or more parts by intervening rock (horse), and that the branches, although they take a different course, will unite again at a distance from the point of separation, or may so ramify or change as to disappear altogether. In narrow veins these divergencies occur more frequently than in wide. Those which correspond to like formations run generally in

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
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parallels, and where there are groups of parallels they are denominated "systems". The richest chambers are found at the points of intersection. According to the accepted theory the general direction of veins is caused by magnetic currents in the interior of the globe, which form a grain or system of layers running from south to north. Oblique and diagonal splits and fissures result from elongation; that is to say, from the elasticity of some of the earth's strata and rigidity of others. Dislocation occurs at frequent intervals, where veins are wrenched apart, and sink or become distorted from their original direction; and hence the sudden disappearance of mineral-bearing lodes where continuity might be expected. Experienced practical miners are too apt to rely upon their own sagacity and discard altogether the teachings of science, when a more thorough and comprehensive understanding of the earth's formation would save them a large amount of labor. Within certain limits their practical experience is of the utmost value, but it is short-sighted and often at fault.

The process of reduction is extremely simple. In assorting the ore it is divided into three classes, called Grueso, Granza, and Tierras. The first consists of the purest quality of cinnabar, carefully selected; the second is intermixed with foreign substances, and the third is the inferior class usually found in the refuse earth and loose stratum of rock abounding in the vein. After undergoing a process of wash-

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ing, the residue is made into adobes or large bricks, which are dried in the sun; and these are built up in the furnaces, with spaces between them to permit the passage of a draught. Within the adobe stack, thus constructed, the better qualities of ore are carefully arranged so as to receive the greatest possible amount of heat from the fires. When the whole charge is fully prepared the fires are lighted, and in due time the whole mass becomes heated to a white heat. The quicksilver is evaporated from the ore in the form of a mercurial vapor, which is conducted directly into a series of large condensers built of brick and thoroughly cemented. Partition walls divide the interior of the principal structure into numerous chambers, through which the vapor passes, leaving upon the surface of the walls the quicksilver with which it is charged. Recent experiments made under the direction of Mr. Butterworth show that a considerable loss results from the escape of the more volatile particles of mercury. The walls, in the course of a few hours, become so heated as to affect in a degree the condensing power of the air; and the draught necessary for the furnaces is so strong as to carry the highly-volatilized metal entirely through the condensers and out of the escape-pipe. To remedy this, a series of shelves in each chamber, covered on the upper surface with charcoal, is now in process of construction. This, without materially affecting the draught, will greatly increase the superficial area, over which the fumes must pass before their final exit from

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the condensers. It is estimated that there has been a loss of two or three per cent. from this cause alone upon every charge which has hitherto passed through the furnaces. A glance at the statistics of production will show that this would amount to a very large sum in the course of a year. The probability is a great saving will be effected in the future.

As the quicksilver is deposited or precipitated from the vapors it finds its way into a series of small grooves in the bottom of the condensers. These grooves are slightly inclined, and conduct it into pipes, through which it makes its exit into the large iron pots placed outside for the purpose of receiving it. When the furnaces are in full operation a continuous stream about the thickness of an ordinary quill may be seen pouring into the receiving pots, affording a practical illustration of the mineral wealth of this region. As a rule the quicksilver is deposited in the receiver in a pure state, and is ready to be transferred to the flasks. Sometimes, however, it is covered by a film which requires to be removed. An interesting experiment, showing its buoyant properties, may be made by dipping the hand in the liquid mass. The sensation is peculiar and difficult to explain. Some force is required to sink the hand to the depth of the wrist; and there is a singular feeling that it is pushed up and repelled by some heavy yet impalpable element; for though one is conscious of a surrounding pressure, nothing can be held in the grasp. By gathering up in a handkerchief a few ounces, and squeezing it through the web, a

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

slight idea may be formed of its penetrative qualities. But the most striking illustration on that point has been derived from the practical working of the condensers. A few years ago some boys belonging to the employes discovered near the base of the walls some globules of quicksilver. The young American spirit impelled them to make further explorations, and they soon found by rooting up the ground that the deposit increased in richness as they got under the foundation of the condenser. It was not long before they were enabled to offer to the Superintendent several pounds of quicksilver, for which he paid them a fair price as a reward for their enterprise. Pleased with their success, they continued to work their newly-discovered mine till they began to bring in the quicksilver in such quantities as to open the eyes of the Superintendent. He made an examination of the mine and found that the entire stratum of earth for several feet in thickness, under the condensers, was permeated with the pure metal. Further investigation led to the discovery that this deposit, which yielded many thousand dollars, had permeated through four feet of solid brick-work, plastered and cemented! Of course immediate means were taken to prevent further wastage. A layer of sheet-iron was placed between the bricks so as to arrest the errant quicksilver and drain it into the regular channels.

The present Reduction Works consist of six furnaces; five of them possessing a capacity to receive from 70,000 to

DOWN IN THE CINNABAR MINES

A Visit to New Almaden in 1865
(continued)

80,000 pounds of metal at a charge. The sixth is a new furnace erected in 1864 on the most approved principles, and is capable of reducing from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of ore at a charge. The number of charges worked through the furnaces per month varies somewhat according to the weather, but under ordinary circumstances is from four to six.

In the immediate vicinity of the Reduction Works, during the smelting and sublimation of the ores, a noxious odor is perceptible, which has a very pernicious effect upon the nervous system. The workmen who are compelled to stand in close proximity to the furnaces and condensers are frequently salivated, and are liable to palsy, vertigo, and other disorders of the brain; though, of late years, under the improved method of reducing the ores, the health of the operatives is much better than it was in former times. Persons of delicate, nervous organizations are peculiarly subject to be injuriously affected by the fumes of the mercury. Instances have occurred of ladies, who, in casually passing, became salivated; but the main exit for the vapors having been removed far up the hill, there is now but little danger of bad effects under ordinary circumstances. It is a mistaken idea that the herbage in the vicinity of the Reduction Works is destroyed. Nothing of the kind is perceptible. The vapors soon become dissipated and lose their noxious qualities in the open air.

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL

OLD MAYFIELD STATION

The little Southern Pacific station at Mayfield is a relic of the old roaring days when railways were being pushed through to develop new lands and when men were piling up fortunes through land, banking, and mining.

Since 1864, when the station was first built of redwood timber cut in the Searsville district, it has stood practically unchanged. Other stations along the line have been torn down and replaced with newer and bigger depots, although most of them still date from the nineteenth century.

When Stanford University was first built Mayfield was the nearest town; Palo Alto grew up with the college. Mayfield was distinguished by having twenty-nine saloons, according to tales of men who went to college at that time. Palo Alto was a prohibition town, so convivial students drank their beer and roared out their songs in old Mayfield.

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL

THE OAK HILL CEMETERY

- The Chinese Cemetery - War Cemeteries
- The Japanese Cemetery - An Abandoned Cemetery

Of interest as a demonstration of the persistence of an ancient culture in a radically changed environment is the Chinese Cemetery at Oak Hill. Food is still brought there, so that the dead may not go hungry through their after life. The food offered is very often small round cakes of cooked rice. Apples are also offered in great numbers. Joss sticks and candles are burned before each headstone; spirit-money is burned, so the departed's purse will not suffer; and, a rectangular red brick oven has been erected, in order that food may be cooked for the soul's use.

At the front of the cemetery is a long red altar built of brick. Before this, other gifts to the spirit world are laid. These are of the same nature as the ones placed upon the individual graves.

The cemetery itself is in a neglected condition, overgrown with weeds, and with many graves sunk a foot or more below the ground. Many headstones are missing, stolen by vandals. Inscriptions on all are in Chinese Pictographs.

The Japanese Cemetery

The Japanese have a plot of their own at Oak Hill where they can perform traditional rites for the dead. It is beautifully covered with a thick, close lawn and surrounded by a tall hedge and laid out with all the native

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THE OAK HILL CEMETERY
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The Japanese Cemetery

artistry of the Japanese. Many of its monuments are close imitations of the stone lanterns seen in Japanese gardens. These stand upon four stout stone legs on which is mounted another stone which is hollow and pierced on four sides by large apertures. The hollow stone is in turn capped by a piece usually carved in the form of a cone.

Another structure representative of old Nippon is a tori-i. The original significance of these erections has been lost. It is a cross-piece of wood fastened to two stout uprights which are firmly planted in the ground.

The War Cemeteries

Veterans of three wars - Civil, Spanish-American, and World war, are buried each in separate areas under uniform tombstones provided by the national government.

Of the military cemeteries the one dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of the World war by Ella Brown Sharp, in 1925, is the largest. In its center is a concrete rostrum from which speakers may be heard each Memorial Day. On the rostrum is a granite dedicatory block. Behind it a disused howitzer points toward the sky.

The two previous wars have been assigned much smaller pieces of ground. On the grass of the G.A.R. area a small boat gun of 1870 has been mounted.

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THE OAK HILL CEMETERY
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An Abandoned Cemetery

Southwest from Oak Hill in a lonely ravine lies a deserted burial ground overgrown with weeds, and shaded only by sickly eucalyptus trees, and a single oak. The last dates on stones that remain today are in the early '70s. Burials were mainly French and Irish, bearing out the nationality of many energetic Santa Clara Valley pioneers. The ground is in bad shape; here and there rotten coffin boards stick out. Scarcely a monument stands. The ones that still do are broken, defaced, and worn by weather.

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CLASS II HISTORICAL

CHINATOWN OF SAN JOSE

In the years immediately after the gold rush, Chinese flocked to California in great numbers, giving San Jose one of the largest chinatowns of the western world. The influx of Chinese and their ability to live upon a scanty wage led to riots against cheap oriental labor. This culminated, in 1869 with the burning of the First Methodist Church, just erected which supported the chinese, and the firing of General Hagler's brandy distilleries, which used chinese labor.

After these riots the Chinese settled in the vicinity of Market and San Fernando Streets in a populous village that extended westward. Still incensed against cheap labor, the American population of San Jose set fire to this chinatown in 1887 and destroyed it completely.

The Chinese, left homeless by this act of vandalism, sought a new dwelling place. Two vied to give them houses. The first, Mitchell Phillips, wanted to locate them at "Big Jim's", a Chinese village around a cannery on Taylor Street; the second, John Heinlen, had a plot near Fifth and Jackson Streets on which he wished to locate the Orientals. Heinlen won out - hence the name applied to the present Chinatown, Heinlenville.

During the last few years the old structures of red brick, which once housed so many Asiatics, have been largely torn down. The reason is this: Young Chinese, imbued with western ideals, move to comfortable houses in the suburbs; the old Chinese, original tenants of Heinlenville, are dying out; and every so often an individual, feeling the breath of death upon him, packs what money he has into

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CHINATOWN OF SAN JOSE
(Continued)

his waistband and sails for China to be buried in an ancestral plot.

The total population of San Jose's present Chinatown is probably not over 100. This, of course, does not include the Chinese living out of Heinlenville, which today has a large Japanese and Filipino population.

One interesting relic of Jackson Street's former prosperity remains. This is an old Taoist temple. It is built of red brick and is two stories high with a cellar underneath. Every Chinese New Year's it is a scene of furious activity and echoes to the noise of firecrackers bursting outside its doors. The interior is of unfinished wood, which is in marked contrast to the elegant carvings that may be seen supporting various gods. These are all on the second floor. On this floor, too, is a furnace for burning paper "money" which serves the soul in the next world. It is cared for by two ancient and decrepit parishioners who speak little English.

Many people visit Chinatown to taste the exotic dishes prepared in the restaurants there. Chief of these places is "Wings" on Jackson Street.

An old Chinese theater and an equally aged Chinese school, both unused, are located on Fifth Street one block south of Jackson.

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL

BULL AND BEAR FIGHTS - EARLIEST CALIFORNIA "BIG GAME"

Outside of horse racing and stunt riding bull and bear fights were the first "big game" spectacles of early California ranch life.

The prospect of an 800 pound grizzly and a wild bull tearing at each other's flesh attracted rancheros from miles around. A bull and bear fight, or several of them, was indispensable on the program of any festival.

Up to the Civil War Santa Clara Valley was a haunt of grizzly bear. They roamed the berry patches of the foothills and came down into the plains for other food. One could be almost sure of sighting a grizzly in an hour's ride out of San Jose.

Long-horned cattle roamed wild in those days without any fences to hold them back. At round-up times each rancho would single out its cattle through the brand mark. Thus the cattle were wild and unused to human beings. They would attack a man on foot and gore him to death. Men on horseback they were afraid of, left them alone.

For the sport of bull and bear fighting the bear had to be brought in alive and unhurt. The young Californians, who grew up on horseback, took joy and pride in doing this. It took nerve and a skilled hand. A party of four would ride out of San Jose into the valley until they found a good fierce-looking grizzly. With their rawhide riatas swinging they would circle the bear as he reared up on his haunches roaring at them, until they got a good chance for a throw.

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They could throw a lasso 75 feet with accuracy.

One horseman would noose the bear around the throat while the others hooked his hind legs. Then by backing their horses they would spread-eagle the bear and choke him unconscious at the same time. After the grizzly was tied he would be slung on a pole or dragged up on a cart and taken into the town. It was almost as much trouble bringing the bull into town but he could be driven long distances without lassoing him.

The method of fighting was to tie the bear and the bull together so that they could not get away. Some times the animals were slow to start fighting or did not seem to want to fight at all. But, after some tugging on the rope, they generally started wading in, the bull trying to gore the bear and the grizzly taking sledge hammer swings with his heavy paws.

Bears usually came out the winner but they were fed one bull after another until they were so tired that they could not put their full power into the swings. Some bears were known to kill six bulls before a horn finally found a vital spot in their bodies.

Considerable betting on the results was done to make the game more exciting.

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GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTING IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY

In the 1830's and 40's grizzly bear roamed all over Santa Clara Valley, eating the fruit of the berry patches. In an hour's horseback ride into the plain from San Jose a bear was almost sure to be seen.

At slaughtering time, when the cattle were killed for their hides and tallow and the bones and meat left on the ground, bears were thick. The smell of the raw, smoking meat brought them down from the mountains and out of the berry patches. Some of them weighed as much as 1400 pounds, but the average was more like 600 to 800.

The country at that time boasted some bear slayers of great reknown. Some of the most famous bear shots were Don Secundino Robles, Don Antonio Bernal, Don Juan Pinto, Don Julio Valencia, and Captain Juan Prado Mesa. Mesa was the commandant of the Presidio. He was paid by Governor Solis to patrol the route from the Presidio to the Pueblo of San Jose and shoot bear. Mesa was also famous as an Indian hunter. Soldiers under his command captured the Indian rebel, Yoscolo, near Los Gatos, cut off his head with its mane of black, shaggy hair, and brought it back to San Jose. There it was paraded through the town on a pole as a horrible warning to other Indians.

Don Antonio Bernal was probably the most intrepid hunter of them all. He never shot a bear until it was up on its haunches ready to attack. Then with one shot he would coolly plug the bear through the heart. There was a reason for this for in those days the single-shot, smooth-bore musket was the only rifle to be had. It took a minute or so to load these guns through the muzzle so if the first shot didn't do the business the hunter had to rely on his

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GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTING IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(Continued)

knife, which was like a toothpick to 800 pounds of raging grizzly.

According to information collected by Mrs. Fremont Older, the region around Mountain View was prolific in grizzlies. Forty were once killed there during one night after a matanza, or slaughter. Black mountain, near Mountain View, was a grizzly haunt because of the berries and other food favored by bears that grew there.

Another method of bear hunting was by means of a wood trap. This method was looked down on as cowardly by bear men of the caliber of Bernal and Mesa. A sort of blind was constructed of heavy timber with a place inside for a man to hide, well protected from the bear. A piece of raw meat on a stick was the bait. When the bear came around for this tidbit the hidden man let him have it point blank.

Lassoing was the most ticklish method of bear hunting. This took the utmost in nerve and skill because the bear was brought back alive for bull and bear fights. Four horsemen usually went after a bear. They carried lassoes of braided or twisted rawhide, well greased at the loop so that the bear couldn't get hold of it with his claws. Once a good sized bear was picked out the horsemen would circle him. Then one man would lasso him by the neck and another by a rear foot as soon as he started for the first man. The others would lasso other feet. The bear would be choked unconscious and then loaded in a bullock cart or tied with his feet around a timber pole and taken into the town. Specially trained horses had to be used in this sport because the average horse would go half crazy and bolt at the smell or sight of a bear.

Sources: Old Timers Stories.

Articles by Mrs. Fremont O/dex

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HISTORICAL - CLASS II

ADOBES

Adobe House of Splivalo Tract

A two-story adobe house, built during Mexican rule, stands on the old Splivalo tract on Lincoln Avenue. Today it belongs to Miss Elayne Basuini, who has owned it since 1906, and is known as the "Laura Ville", 770 Lincoln Avenue, Willow Glen.

The old adobe has the reputation of having been constructed, owned, and lived in by an old sea captain (Splivalo), who brought the lumber with him around the Horn. The house has undergone no alterations whatsoever, and stands in a good state of preservation. It has a verandah, somewhat caved in by age. Its entrance is a double door flanked by two shutter windows, running from ground floor up, seven feet high. The lumber, shutters, verandah, and windows are all original.

In the rear of the adobe there is a store-room, and is really the only part of the house that is in a very bad state of deterioration, the walls crumbling and buckling under the weight of age. The rafters are in better condition. Deeply set in its adobe walls are shelves where once household treasures were stored.

About fifty feet away from the adobe, in a northeasterly direction, stands an old wood cabin, ten by fifteen feet, with very small porch, that served as sleeping quarters

May 4, 1936

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HISTORICAL - CLASS II
ADOBES
Adobe House of Splivalo Tract
(continued)

for Captain Splivalo's Chinese servants. The lumber used in its construction was also brought around the Horn.

Inside the house, as you enter the front door, there is a flight of stairs leading to the second floor. The staircase and bannisters, made of polished mahogany, are original and in a good state of preservation. The doors and windows are deeply set in the twenty-four inch adobe walls. A marble fireplace, in one of the rooms, is also original and was brought around the Horn.

At the southeast corner of the house stands a fig tree planted when the adobe was built. It is eight feet in circumference, about eighty feet tall, and is the largest tree of its kind in the county, according to the owner. Another fig tree near by, also planted at the same time, is not quite as large.

This adobe house stands about twenty yards from Lincoln Avenue. It faces the west and can be easily seen while going north or south on the road.

CONSULTANTS:

Miss Elayne Ann Basuini

Mrs. Theolinda Basuini, 770 Lincoln Avenue, Willow Glen

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL
OLD GUADALUPE GHOST MINE

Eleven miles from San Jose, standing neglected and forgotten, is the ghost of the old Guadalupe quicksilver mines. Here in a grassy ravine is a group of tumble-down mine houses and shacks, weatherbeaten and deserted. Brick furnaces and chimneys are crumbling from years of exposure.

This spot once seethed with life, miners descending the shafts day and night, wagon trains carrying away hundreds of flasks of valuable quicksilver. From the turn of the century up until the time of the war hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of mercury was taken from the hills. Piles of red rock show where tunnels pierced the earth to the rich deposits of cinnabar ore. Some of the shafts are still open but others have been plugged.

Guadalupe is reached by taking Almaden road out of San Jose, then turning to the right at Downer avenue. The road is paved most of the way except for the last stretch, which is gravel. The mine is located on the old acres of the rancho Canada de los Capitancillos (ranch of the Ravine of the Little Captains), so named because the early Spanish explorers came across a tribe of Indians living in the canyon who had two chiefs, both little men.

Farther on is the Guadalupe dam, one of the chain of seven dams in the Santa Clara water conservation project. There are several picnic grounds along the road where saddle horses may be rented and many delightful nooks for al fresco lunches.

In the lush mining period which followed after 1900 the Guadalupe mine had a superintendent named Hugh Davie

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL
OLD GUADALUPE GHOST MINE
(continued)

who has become much celebrated in old timers' stories.

Davie was from Lake county. In the words of a man who used to keep a store at the mine, "He did everything hard, worked hard, played hard, drove his horses hard." At one time when an exceptionally rich pocket had been struck in the mine where the quicksilver practically flowed in a free state, Davie treated everyone that worked in the mine. He took 200 or more miners to San Jose and told them the town was theirs. Everything was free for them, food, drinks, entertainment. There were wild times that night and many an aching head the next morning. Old residents still talk about that party.

At another time six Mexicans attacked the storekeeper for refusing to sell them whiskey because it was a holiday. Davie came in just as one Mexican was about to lay out the storekeeper with an axe handle. Davie picked up a shovel and started swinging. One Mexican was floored on the spot, the rest ran out the back door up the hill which can still be seen. Davie chased them and as he came up to each man a swing of the shovel would crumple him. After that Davie had a terrific reputation with the Mexicans. At any sign of trouble all he had to do was pick up a shovel and the atmosphere would suddenly become calm and serene.

Hugh Davie is still alive (1936) managing mines somewhere in Nevada.

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Feb. 24, 1885

A BRAVE MAN. A COURAGEOUS ACT.

The brave deed of Thomas Tonkin, engineer at the New Almaden mine in remaining at his post at time of terrible danger, in order to save the lives of those below him had called forth the following magnificent tribute from the Napa Register:

"Occasionally a genuine hero among the plebian stock comes to light, demonstrating that great and manly deeds of bravery have an arena for action in humble places as well as upon glorious battlefields. Let the name, the homely name of Thomas Tonkin, be written in letters of gold upon the evanescent tablets of fame, whereon are inscribed the now fades and untraceable story of many a forgotten hero's noble act. And while that name glitters for the moment, let him be praised who would stand at his post of duty in terrible peril to save the lives of his fellow workmen. It was while his hand was upon the throttle of his engine, and he was lowering twelve men in the cage down the deep, dark shaft of the mine, that the boiler exploded. Although stifled with scalding steam and blistered by boiling water, he stayed by his engine with sublime fortitude, knowing that to flee for his own safety would be to precipitate the cage and his comrades 1,800 feet to the bottom of the mine. Not until the signal "All right" came did he release his agonized clutch upon the valve. Where will you seek in all the annals of history for a deed more heroic?

The San Francisco Post of Friday evening, February 24, contains the following praise on Tonkin's brave action:

"Some time since the Post editorially called attention to the wonderful heroism of a locomotive engineer, who, after an accident to his engine on the Columbia river bank, although horribly burned, swam out to the rescue of a comrade who was drowning. Tom Tonkin is another hero of the same stamp. He is an engineer at New Almaden mine. On Tuesday morning the boiler exploded, but, although being scalded by the escaping steam, he stood by his post until the signal was received. Had he not done so, the cage, containing twelve men would have fallen 1,800 feet. It is such men as these who help to make this world worth living in. And this suggests the need we have on this Coast for a general humane society which shall take notice of exceptional cases of heroism and reward them, either by medals or more substantially, as the circumstances of the case may suggest. It would be well to have it divided into sections, having each a limited field, and the cruelty societies, and that for the prevention of vice might be included among those sections. As it is, about all the reward such deeds receive is a newspaper notice, if even that. We should not forget those who do not themselves forget that --

The noblest place a man can die
Is where he dies for man.

Superintendent Randol, of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company, has presented a handsome gold watch and chain to engineer Thomas Tonkin."

CLASS II - HISTORICAL
SANTA CLARA PALM TREES

Palm trees that give a luxuriant tropical look to the California landscape are not native to the country. They were imported in the form of seeds and raised with great care.

In the southern part of the state a few palms were planted around the missions in honor of St. Francis. The Mission Santa Clara had some palms but it has not been determined whether or not they were there before the American occupation.

Palms were only planted on a wide scale after their introduction by the French nurseryman, Louis Prevost. He had trouble in making the seeds grow at first, until he planted them in pits with beds of manure at the bottom. In the 50's when he was experimenting with the palm seed frosts were more frequent and gripping than now. The manure kept the seeds warm until they grew hardy enough to withstand frost.

Shortly after that palms became the rage. They were considered the last word in landscape decoration. Anybody who was anybody had to have palms on his grounds.

John Rock also raised palms. He and Prevost shipped their palms all over the Santa Clara and surrounding regions. The Phoenix, or broad-leaf palm, was the first to be introduced. Later the date palm was grown.

The oldest palms now growing in San Jose were planted in about 1860. They were moved once and now two of them stand before the Porter house on East St. James street.

HISTORICAL - CLASS II

THE LEGEND OF ALUM ROCK

A son of an old Spanish family in the Santa Clara Valley who had been very ill for over twenty years, wrote before he died that one night while suffering intensely a voice from somewhere in the room said, "take your camping outfit and go to the white rock in Alum Rock Canyon; there you will find health and peace". There was no need of suffering, the voice said, proper advice would be given out there among the rocks and trees.

He packed up a few necessities and limped over to the canyon. There he rested. After many hours it seemed the voice awakened him and told him to touch a strange flower which was growing among the rocks. He saw a white bird, such as he had never seen before, as he bent to pick the flower. The rocks and trees seemed to vibrate. As he turned, frightened, he saw an Indian of powerful build standing by with arms folded and head erect. His voice boomed out loudly: "Do not touch that flower". He was so paralyzed with fright that he could not run. The Indian continued: "I am Chief Balitan of the Indians. This canyon and all the land yonder was once ours to roam. Our flowers that the medicine men used were trampled on, or dug up to make place for the pale face food".

"When the pale face family, the Berryesses, came here, one of your forebears won the affection of an Indian princess by the name of Aquita. Her father was my most honorable and trusted man. But, one evening your ancestor in his greed gave my man a strong drink, and when his tongue was loose with the

May 18, 1936

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(CLASS II - HISTORICAL)

OLD TIMERS' TALES

In an old Spanish style ranch house in the Alum Rock canyon eight miles from San Jose lives a hale, white-haired lady. She loves to sit in her garden with Santa Clara Valley spread out below and spin yarns of the old days.

She is Mrs. John Evans Richards, member of an old pioneer family. In her talk she pictures the Valley once again as it used to be, tells tales of cattle rustlers, bandits and long-horned cattle.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1850, Mrs. Richards' grandfather and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kennan, landed in San Francisco after a grueling three months voyage in a windjammer from Australia. Joseph Kennan had been a sheep rancher in that country.

They were glad to set foot on land again for they had come through one of the most dangerous experiences of the sea. Hundreds of miles out of Australia their vessel caught fire. With no radio in those days there was no way of calling for help. On those uncharted seas it was extremely unlikely that they would meet another ship. But luck was with them. After days of fire fighting another ship hove in sight and took them all aboard.

They landed on North Beach in San Francisco and lived in tents nearby until portable houses arrived from Australia. The grandfather only lived for four years after arriving in California.

Mrs. Richards' maiden name was Mary Wallace. Her father ran away from home at Belfast, Ireland, when he was only 12 years old. He left the country because his father had scolded him. Later, when he was established in America, his father wrote and begged him to let bygones be bygones. Wallace landed at New Orleans and later worked west to the land of promise across the plains and mountains.

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OLD TIMERS' TALES
(Continued)

During her infancy Mrs. Richards lived in San Francisco. When she was three years old her father packed the family up and took a boat down the bay to Alviso, where they loaded their belongings in spring wagons. The father took up a quarter section of land near Stevens Creek where he raised cattle and sheep.

Mrs. Richards says that at that time many Mexicans lived in the neighborhood in tents. Some of the Mexicans rustled cattle in their spare moments so that constant vigilance had to be kept to see that any cattle were left at all. Sometimes the rustlers were so bold that they would ride down on a herd yelling and shouting and stampede them. When the cattle had been driven far off their range the rustlers would round them up and scar their own brands on the steers' flanks.

The country at that time, she said, was thick with predatory beasts: grizzly bear, mountain lions, wildcats. Wild geese, ducks, quails and other game was abundant. One time when Mrs. Richards was out riding she saw a mountain lion spring on the back of a horse from a small cliff where the beast had been lying in wait for prey. When the lion caught scent of Mrs. Richards he jumped off the terrified horse and slunk into the chapparal.

The family later moved from Stevens Creek to Edenvale. Mrs. Richards remembers her father's flock of sheep being driven in to pasture in the neighborhood of Washington Square, where the State Normal School now stands.

When the children were old enough to go to school the father moved to Santa Clara where they all lived in a house that had been sent over in pieces from Australia.

Mrs. Richards and her sister were the first girls to enroll in the

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OLD TIMES' TALES
(Continued)

Notre Dame Convent (which stood back of the present site of the De Anza Hotel) which was then nothing but one small adobe building in a field. Afterwards the children went to Horace Mann School on Santa Clara street. Here John Evans Richards, who was 12 years old, first saw Mary Wallace (Mrs. Richards) as she was reciting some poetry to the class. He decided on the spot that he wanted to marry her when he grew up. And marry her he did.

The children went to school in stage-coaches part of the time and in spring wagons at other times. Subjects taught were much the same as in elementary schools today; reading, writing, arithmetic, geography. The teacher was a man suffering with tuberculosis who had to rest frequently during school hours. This was all right with the children, according to Mrs. Richards, because it gave them a lot of time to play.

After this Mrs. Richards went to Normal School. After graduating she taught at Cupertino, Warm Springs and in the Eastern foothills. She was later sent to teach near San Diego which was the longest trip she had ever taken.

She went down by boat, a very small rocky boat, and was met by a wagon which was to take her to the school. On the way the teamster noticed that she was sad and homesick. He thought he would cheer her up by playing his specialty, "Home Sweet Home", on his harmonica. But this mournful tune only sunk her into deeper gloom until she was almost ready to tell him to turn her around and take her back to the ship.

Mrs. Richards' husband studied law, became a judge and a most respected man in the community. She now spends her declining years in gardening and taking care of her mountainside home. Neighbors come for advice on their gardens for she is an expert on the culture of flowers.

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HISTORICAL - CLASS II
THE LEGEND OF ALON ROCK
(Continued)

drink, he told the secret of the flower you dare to touch. In my anger I slew all the Indians in my camp, and cast a curse on the "House of Berryessa". This curse was - first, you will lose all this property from Santa Clara to Penitencia Creek; sickness, suffering, and poverty will always be with you, and it has been accomplished; you can live for many years, and the curse shall gradually be lifted from you if you do as I say: Go to Mr. Berryessa; he alone knows the secret of this flower; it has been handed down for generations. Tell him to promise he will never, never pass it on, always guard it for himself. When this has been done and proven, in time all will be well".

At that the earth trembled and the Indian disappeared.

John Berryessa was petrified with fright for over an hour. When he felt able to move he left for the ranch in a hurry. He was near death's door for many weeks after.

John Berryessa lived for twenty years after this experience but, at times, when discouraged with life and its ills, he would go back to rest in the canyon. Each time he came back life would seem brighter. He died in 1936 at the San Jose Hospital from an obscure disease.

CONSULTANT: Naomi Berryessa (descendant of the old Spanish family)

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(CLASS II - HISTORICAL)

"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"

Joaquin Murrieta and Rosita Carmel Feliz were born at the Real de Bayareca between Arispe and Hermosillo in the state of Sonora in the northwest corner of Mexico. Rosita was sixteen when Don Jose Gonzales, who was old and very rich, whose rancho was measured in square miles rather than acres, and who owned cattle and horses by the thousand, asked Ramon Feliz - Rosita's father - for her hand in matrimony. The elderly Feliz, poor and destitute, was happy at the prospect of such a union; but young, dashing Joaquin Murrieta, handsome and with the castillian strain of his ancestors plainly showing upon his clean cut features, shattered this dream. He and Rosita eloped and were immediately married at Arispe, Mexico.

The two young lovers, riding two horses, started up the Camino Del Diablo, that tragic road across the deserts of Arizona and southern California strewn with the bones of so many men and women in the days of the gold rush. This to them became a honeymoon trail. This journey ^{wound} ~~winded~~ up almost a year later in Santa Clara Valley, where Murrieta repaired shoes for a short time. Here, he became a very close friend of Charlie Berryessa, an early Santa Clara Valley land owner, who practically owned the northeast corner of the valley. These lands, embracing many wooded hills, were later to become, when Murrieta was a fugitive, a haven of refuge for the celebrated bandit.

In the spring of 1850, Joaquin Murrieta and his beautiful bride of almost a year, arrived at Saw-Mill Flat, a gold center. Murrieta was then nineteen years old. He was an intelligent young man, possessed with a mind of almost extraordinary quality. This is proven by the fact, that when he left his native land, Joaquin could not speak a word of English; one year after arriving in the California hills, he spoke the language almost without a trace of foreign accent.

At Saw-Mill Flat Murrieta took out a claim and set to work. This was

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

quickly confiscated by a group of unscrupulous men that had drifted in with the tide of humanity from the middle states and the east when the yellow ore was first discovered. The young Mexican patiently laid down another claim, earnestly believing in the honesty of the United State Government in giving justice to Mexicans and Americans alike within its jurisdictions. Murrieta's brain was clear of any malicious thoughts against the men that had treated him so unjustly, as he started once more at honest work. The same thing happened. Hardly had he commenced when the same group of men swept down upon him, this time threatening Joaquin's life. Fearing trouble Murrieta took up his tools and moved on another claim. By this time envious and coveting eyes were cast upon the comely and vivacious Rosita, whose dark eyes gleamed out the love and enchantment of the best of her race. That she had been molested by the same men that had driven her husband off his claims came to light when Murrieta, threatened the third time learned from Rosita the truth of their intentions. Alarmed, Joaquin asked why she had not told him before. Rosita returned that she was afraid trouble might ensue, causing more harm and grief.

Joaquin Murrieta now looked at the situation in a different light; his heart was heavy with foreboding. It was now that Frank Wilson, a friend of Murrieta and Rosita, who lived on an adjoining claim, came to visit them. The room of the little adobe was neatly whitewashed; the floor was of clean, hard earth; a picture of the Virgin Mary hung on the wall. Beneath it hung a crucifix. A door at the rear opened into a bedroom. The kitchen was behind the bedroom.

Wilson entered into a lengthy chat with his friends, discussing the threat upon Murrieta by the five fellows on the claim adjoining his. They had struck it rich, and there was a chance they might start trouble with Joaquin. Wilson asked if he was going to do something about it, for they were gradually

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

infringing on his claim. Murrieta answered that he didn't know what to do, for there might be a fight and perhaps some one might be killed. Wilson rose and leaving said: "I think I can help you. There's some law in this country. I'll go into town and consult an attorney. He'll find a way to stop them".

Shortly after Wilson left, the five men that had jumped his claims before, fresh from the ditches, their clothes splotted with wet mud, came to the adobe and entered. Murrieta asked them their mission. The miners answered him harshly, threatened to put him off forcibly if he didn't leave peacefully. They, real Americans, did not want any dirty greasers around; greasers must leave that which belonged to Americans, that which the United States fought Mexico and bled for, to the Americans.

Murrieta was adamant. "I may be a Mexican", he shot back; but I am a man, not a coward! It is known this property is mine, and if you want it you will have to pay me for it!"

The five Americans were intent on trouble, and Murrieta's bold stand aggravated the intense situation. The one that acted as a leader, a huge glowering savage, at Joaquin's demand, in a loud menacing voice blurted: "Well, that's a bright idea. You're smarter fellow than I thought you were. Sure we'll pay you. Here's cash on the spot". His fist crashed into Joaquin's face. Murrieta went down but was up in a flash. He sprang for his bowie knife on the table, but was prevented from reaching it. He called to Rosita to get it. As she grasped the knife and flung herself upon the nearest miner; he turned like a madman, caught hold of her wrist and twisted it unmercifully until Rosita dropped it to the floor. Joaquin, though built like a champion athlete, went down under the terrific rain of fists. Finally he lay still upon the floor, boots smashing heavily against his

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

sides and face. Blood trickled upon the floor from his nose and mouth. Joaquin knew no more.

Rosita fought like a tigress for her honor; but against their number she was like a kitten caught in a storm. She was overcome, and was taken by one of the men into the back-room; the others followed and the door slammed shut behind them.

On Wilson's return he found Murrieta unconscious. With cold water he restored him. Moments later he found out what had happened to his wife. He entered the bed-room; there was deathly silence about it. Upon the bed, lying still, a white pallor spread over her face, was Rosita. Joaquin picked her up and folded her to his breast, calling her endearing names. Rosita opened her eyes. The first word was the calling of his name, and the way she whispered it seared his heart. "Joaquin, hold me tight," she added. "I'm getting cold. It's growing dark". These were her last words. She died in Joaquin's arms.

Wilson heard Murrieta make the oath. "By the blood of Christ, they will pay for the harm they have done me, even if I have to follow them into the depths of hell".

From then on Murrieta became a self-styled patriot, his first idea of vengeance coming after the shameful treatment of his wife at the hands of these law-breakers. Murrieta left Saw-Mill Flat.

Some time later, prospectors looking for gold in a wild ravine came upon five skeletons. Lying about the ashes of an old campfire they had been bleached white by the sun. No one knew who these men had been; but one can conjecture who they were. There was one clue to the cause of their death. Through each of the five skulls was a round hole made by a bullet. Months later Joaquin

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

Murrieta, himself revealed he had killed them. He had taken revenge upon the men who outraged and killed his wife.

Murrieta returned to Saw-Mill Flat, then settled down quietly in Murphy's Diggings, hoping to forget the past and start all over again. He in partnership with an American, Bill Byrnes, an adventurer, a fighter and a gambler, ran a monte game. This is how Murrieta came to be attached to Byrnes, and who later ^{recognized} ~~recognized~~ Joaquin when a ranger under Captain Harry Love of Santa Clara California.

Joaquin made frequent trips to a little Mexican camp where his brother Jesus Murrieta worked as a miner on his placer claim. Joaquin was closely attached to his brother; and it was on one of these trips when Joaquin came back riding Jesus' only mule, that he was set upon by an American miner named Lang. Lang accused Joaquin of having stolen the mule from him. Joaquin tried to prove his innocence, and that the mule belonged to his brother Jesus, whom Murrieta insisted was an honest man. The result of this was that Jesus was hung to an oak tree the following morning, and Joaquin received thirty-nine lashes across his bare back. Joaquin saw his brother die. His eyes scanned the faces of all the men around the tree, faces that he was never to forget; and most of all Lang, the man that laid the lashes upon him and had caused his brother to be strung up.

Joaquin had taken his punishment with Indian stoicism. He had said not a word. Only his eyes had given a hint of what passed through his mind, a burning, unutterable hatred.

Some Mexicans, after the Americans left, cut Joaquin's bonds, applied an unguent on his wounds and helped him dress. They lowered Jesus body and took it with them into the hills and buried it in an unmarked grave. Murrieta was not seen for some time.

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

After this Joaquin Murrieta was not just another Mexican, but a man to be feared. He became a demon in the flesh; eyes that once radiated friendliness and the joy of living, now emitted a diabolic light, throwing off the smouldering hate of his seared soul. On horseback, few humans were his equal.

Riding Indian fashion he was the best that Californians had ever had occasion to witness. To the Americans he was a bandit and a murderer. The Spanish and Mexicans alike admired and idolized him. To them he was a revolutionist and a champion of their race, a leader that fought against American domination and invasion.

When Murrieta began his life of vengeance he was twenty, and the late summer of 1850. He never killed merely for the pleasure of it, but glutted his vengeance on the men concerned in the outrages of Saw-Mill Flat and Murphys Diggings. Some of his threats have come down in their exact language and reveals a man as deadly as a rattlesnake. It was this deadliness and his dominant will power that enabled him to keep together the fighting men he gathered about him. This is proven in the way he kept his lieutenant, "Three Fingered Jack", the most murderous ruffian in his band, in cowed subjection. Many older bandits of minor importance, observing his organizing genius, and realizing his superiority in commanding, willingly fell under his orders.

Joaquin Murrieta crowded into the last three years of his life - twenty to twenty-three - one of the most lurid chapters in criminal history. Daring robberies and murders followed in close sequence, California rang with his name; and an unknown Mexican youth became the most famous figure of the day. The gold age was his back-ground, shameful treatment at the hands of the Americans, the spark that started the flame, and at a time when tumult and excitement reigned, with

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

men mad for gold, and law and order forgotten.

Spanish and Mexicans at the different ranchos, through a net-work of spies organized to perfection by Murrieta, knew when their Robin-Hood and his men were near at hand. They gladly prepared saddled horses at the opportune moment, fresh for long distance rides.

Joaquin Murrieta struck at his enemies with such bold precision that once under his scrutiny they did not escape. His fame spread like the rays of a rising sun. His ruthless exploits were told in cabins and around camp-fires. He had become a synonym of terror; and soon miners feared to walk lonely mountain trails. The mark of the lariat, was one of the signs Murrieta left upon his victims; and very seldom, when a rope flew out from behind a boulder or a clump of brush, did it miss the mark it was intended for.

He ruthlessly exterminated all except two of the men that took part in his brother's hanging. Lang, actual leader of the gang, and the man that Murrieta wanted to kill badly, met death at the hands of Sam Green in a drunken brawl in a saloon. The other ruffian was hung by the law at Reno, Nevada.

Joaquin Murrieta activities in Santa Clara County centered around the Almaden district. Many times he and his roving men were seen riding away in the moonlight. Over hills and through gullies they galloped, like phantoms in the night, appearing and vanishing with swiftness that amazed the people at the countryside.

Many times Murrieta took refuge in the hilly and wooded stretches of Charly Berryessa's - the father of the present Avel Berryessa of Berryessa - rancho in the northeastern corner of the Santa Clara Valley. He had become a very close friend of these early Spanish people, who had come in the valley with De Anza's

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

expedition about 1776. One incident darkened the friendship of this celebrated bandit and one of the county's earliest families.

In San Joaquin Valley, Murrieta had lived for some time under the roof of Juan Berreyesa - kin of Charly Berreyesa - who was living there then. They were very good friends. Juan was one of Joaquin's most trusted men, courageous and a suave young man. But coaxed by an American to betray Murrieta and receive one thousand dollars - part of reward money for the bandit's capture dead or alive - Juan plotted Murrieta's doom. But the young bandit, entering Juan's house from the rear, after having forgotten his gun, heard Juan and the American talking the plans over. Juan was going to walk Joaquin into a trap, and receive the one thousand dollars promised him. As the American left, Murrieta entered the room. Juan saw his danger and pleaded for mercy. This was to no avail, for Murrieta drew his knife and stabbed the young Spaniard through the heart. Murrieta suffered greatly at this murder, for he held high the esteem of the Berryessa.

Joaquin Murrieta at one time took as his wife Antonio Molinera, whose mother kept a little bake shop in a back street in San Jose. One evening Molinera told Joaquin that she was going to San Jose to visit her mother. To this Murrieta, who loved her, kindly consented. After some time, not hearing from her and growing alarmed over her unexplained absence, Murrieta, rode into San Jose. He went straight to his mother-in-law's bake shop. She told Murrieta that her daughter had not come to San Jose, and thus, did not know her whereabouts. Later the young bandit learned that his wife had run away to Los Angeles with another less famous bandit named Pancho Daniels. Murrieta swore to kill her, but died before he could carry out his threat.

Another Mexican girl, Maria Ana Benites, had lived with Joaquin Murrieta,

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

when she ran away with a good looking young American gambler named Tom Baker and went to live with him in a secluded nook in the hills about the gold camp in Mariposa. Murrieta followed her and pumped six bullets into her body. He left her for dead; but she survived the bullets and lived twenty years after Joaquin's death in San Jose where she used to exhibit with great pride the scars that testified Murrieta's mad infatuation and revenge.

During the latter days of his reign, Murrieta was in San Jose. He arrived early in June 1853, at the ranch of Joaquin Higuerra, off the Mt. Pleasant Road near Mt. Hamilton. Here he remained in concealment for two weeks. Francisco Sicarro, foreman of the ranch, guarded him against danger.

One day Murrieta came down into San Jose and entered the Tivoli Gardens in the southern outskirts of the town. While drinking he was recognized by a Frenchman, the proprietor of the place. Murrieta shot him for fear of betrayal.

While back at the Higuerra Rancho, Joaquin sent out an Indian to San Jose for some whiskey; but learning from Sicarro that the fellow suspected whom he was and was not to be trusted, Murrieta quickly mounted his horse, overtook the Indian and killed him.

Toward the end of June, 1853, Murrieta with fifteen men left the Higuerra Rancho and following the coast road headed south. They traveled in great secrecy, riding by night and camping in secluded regions in the day time. It is said that they reached as far south as Los Angeles, but doubled back north, as sentiment against his depredations in that region had risen to fever heat. The State was now taking a hand in this serious threat, and meant to carry the notorious young bandit to earth. It was then said that Murrieta could master two thousand men under his command if he wanted to, and start wholesale killings

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

as a strong revolutionists.

The committee on military affairs of the State Legislature in 1852 had voted a reward for \$5000 for the capture of Murrieta, dead or alive. This proves the power this once unknown man wielded, and the serious threat he had become.

In July 1853, Captain Harry Love of Santa Clara, California, with twenty rangers assigned him by the state, started his hunt for the outlaw and his band. Captain Love stopped in San Jose for two days in which time he learned that Murrieta was two weeks ahead of him. He and his men immediately started south, and while in San Juan, learned from Joaquin's former wife, Molinera, who through her underworld associates kept informed of Murrietas moves, that the young bandit was camped at Arroya Cantova, a secluded canon in the San Joaquin Valley.

Captain Love immediately started south, and for a day marched into the Salinas plains; this was to give any possible spies of Murrieta, the impression that the American was going to Los Angeles. But under cover of darkness, Love doubled back to San Juan. The following morning he camped in a hidden canon and started east, toward Arroya, Cantova, that night.

Captain Love and his rangers came upon Murrieta in a hidden spot, July 25. In the fight that ensued, the Mexicans, caught unawares and with their band scattered, were thoroughly beaten. Three fingered Jack, Murrieta's Chief lieutenant, took to his heels across the gullies and hills, with Captain Love himself in pursuit. Joaquin Murrieta, yelling to his men in Spanish to save themselves if they could, leaped upon his saddleless horse and started away at break-neck speed.

Henderson, one of the rangers, took after Murrieta and wounded his horse. Again his six shooter flamed and the animal went over dead. Joaquin was thrown clear and lay stunned on the ground for a moment. He was up, but with great effort,

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"JOAQUIN MURRIETA"
(Continued)

and started to flee on foot. Henderson fired again and a bullet passed through the outlaw's body, just missing his heart.

Joaquin Murrieta accepted his fate with calm. Throwing his hands up, he said it was enough - he was as good as dead. Slowly he sank to one knee; then lay down, placing his face upon his fore-arm as if going to sleep. A moment later, he was dead. So passed a figure that had terrorized a state, for his activities had ranged from Siskiyou, the extreme northern end of California, to San Diego in the south. Joaquin Murrieta, who had gratefully remembered little acts of kindness, who held in warm esteem those who had been good to him, who hated those that had harmed him and whose hate was never appeased until he killed those that he had blacklisted, was now just a memory, just an actor who had played his fateful part and vanished from the stage.

Three fingered Jack was run down and shot between the eyes by Captain Harry Love. Joaquin Murrieta's head was cut off by Bill Byrnes, and was later exhibited with the hand of Three Fingered Jack all over the State.

Consultants: Mr. Narvaez, Southern Pacific Office.

Mr. Avel Berreyesa

Mr. Clyde Arbuckle, San Jose

"Robin Hood of El Dorado", by Walter Noble Burns.

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"THE GIANT CHERRY TREE OF SANTA CLARA"

The largest cherry tree in Santa Clara County stands on Dr. A. T. Sunzeri's cherry ranch on the west end of the Meridian road, south of Willow Glen. This tree, still bearing abundantly, was planted in 1861 by Charles Desimone.

In 1907 Salvatore Sunzeri, father of Dr. Sunzeri, bought the ranch and it is still in the family possession. The tree is eighty-three feet in height, fifteen feet in circumference, and five feet in diameter.

Its yearly bearing has been an average of 2000 lbs - one ton. The fruit is choice and sweet, and due to its age, its size and its abundant bearing, it is estimated to be the greatest cherry producer in Santa Clara County, and perhaps the whole state of California.

To reach this ranch and the tree, it is best to go west from San Jose on San Carlos street to Meridian Road, then south until the end. Here, on the west side of this road, is Sunzeri's ranch.

Consultant: Dr. A. T. Sunzeri 598 Almaden St. & Marian Copora, 1201 Plum St.

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"PANCHO DANIELS, HIGHWAYMAN"

Pancho Daniels, for some time after Joaquin Murrieta's death, was California's No. 1 bad man and highway robber. He was an ordinary looking little Mexican, young, with a smooth olive face and heavy lidded eyes. He carried himself with an easy air of superiority, though he had done nothing to entitle him to distinction. A good average robber - that was the best to be said of him. But he left his record in the pioneer days of the 1850's.

Pancho Daniels was not a native of Santa Clara county, but came from Los Angeles in the early fifties, and settled in San Jose when John Murphy was County Sheriff. He left town when he ran away with La Molinera, who was still Joaquin Murrieta's mistress, as the terror bandit was still alive at the time. Pancho Daniels brought his lady-love to Los Angeles, and remained with her until his passion for her cooled. Then, deserting Molinera, he returned to San Jose.

It was after Murrieta's death that Pancho Daniels carried out a series of successful robberies. His uncanny swiftness made men shiver when they heard he was around. They had seen one Mexican terrorize the state, and feared another had come to take his place, though his exploits were far from being as horrible in nature as those perpetrated by his predecessor.

Pancho Daniels was captured by Sheriff John Murphy and locked in the San Jose jail. The town was greatly excited by the presence of the outlaw, and was put on edge one day when news spread that Pancho had escaped.

Sheriff Murphy, with Constable Jacob Miller and Jasper D.

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"PANCHO DANIELS, HIGHWAYMAN"

Gunn, the marshal, and William Lublette, deputy marshal, burned the roads after him. The whole town of San Jose soon took to the saddle, pounded through Market plaza, out North First street to a blind slough bridged at First and Taylor streets.

Constable Miller was riding in the lead when he got a glimpse of Pancho. A well-directed shot broke the robber's arm, another killed his horse. Pancho Daniels turned and snarled like a wounded animal. He lifted his gun and aimed it at the advancing official. This act must have put fear into the heart of Constable Miller, for he halted his horse in his tracks, turned, and spurred away, leaving the fugitive behind.

Pancho was soon lost in the mustard jungle which covered what was once called the Phelan tract, now the Vendome tract.

It was several days later that an Indian, acting in a suspicious manner, was shadowed by Sheriff Murphy. He soon learned that the Indian was carrying supplies to the outlaw. He was caught by the sheriff who bribed him into disclosing the fugitive's hide-out. He gave minute details, and leading the official into the mustard jungle, pointed to a hay-stack.

The hay-stack was entirely hidden in the mustard field, and when Sheriff Murphy neared it he gave warning to Pancho to come out, or he'd set fire to the hay-stack. At first there was no answer; but, on second warning, there was a movement under the hay. Then, forcing his way backward through a partly concealed hole, appeared Pancho Daniels.

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"PANCHO DANIELS, HIGHWAYMAN"
(Continued)

Sheriff Murphy ordered him to stand and walk toward him backwards. Pancho was handcuffed, placed in a wagon, and paraded back to San Jose. Many people saw the outlaw and were relieved that he was again in handcuffs. Children had a sort of admiration for Pancho, because he had frightened Constable Miller into flight.

Pancho Daniels was held in jail for several days, and then was taken, handcuffed, to Los Angeles, by Sheriff Murphy, where he was wanted for a series of robberies. When he was gone, San Jose felt easier and settled down to a normal existence.

Pancho Daniels was hung, along with several other law-breakers, by a group of infuriated citizens in Los Angeles, who took them from their cells before the authorities could act in their behalf.

CONSULTANT: Mrs. Fremont Older - "Life in Santa Clara County"

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MADRONE SPRINGS

The formerly well known Madrone Springs are located about twenty five miles southeast of San Jose, in the Coast Range at an elevation of two thousand feet, in a picturesque and sheltered canyon at the foot of Pine Ridge.

Free from fog, with a wild climate, the surrounding mountains are covered with Pine, Oak, Madrone, Maple and Laurel and a number of species of medicinal plants are to be found in the immediate vicinity of the Springs.

The main spring is chiefly natural soda water, but also contains iron and magnesia. Two other springs are also located on the property. Of one, ~~the~~ the main ingredients are iron and arsenic and the other ^{is} a white sulphur spring.

The springs were discovered by Juan Moreno while hunting in 1866. He did nothing with his find until 1868, when he was joined by John Luce an old mountaineer. Together they built a log cabin. This cabin built of square hewn logs, mortised at the corners, is still standing and is a monument to the patience and ingenuity of the early day settlers.

The early tradition in regard to the Madrone Springs, is that they were evidently known to the Indians, and were no doubt the "Medecine Waters" of one of the tribes, as many relics in the way of mortars, hatchets, arrow heads, and other flint implements were found in profusion in former days.

C. S. Adams of Gilroy purchased Morena's interest in 1874 and erected four cottages which still remain, but did nothing to advertise the springs as a health resort. In 1879 he bought the interests of John Luce and Dr. Clinton Munson of Oakland, visited the springs, and was greatly benefited, and in conjunction with Marshall Hunter of Gilroy bought the Springs from Adams. They improved the property by erecting more cottages

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MADRONE SPRINGS
(Continued)

and a two-story building to be used as a sanitarium, Dr. Munson residing on the property to administer to the wants of the many patients who began to visit the resort.

During its heyday, a stage made four trips daily from Madrone station on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway.

The Springs are located thirteen miles east of the U. S. 101 highway are reached by leaving San Jose from the south, and taking Cochrane Road at its junction with U. S. 101 just north of the entrance to the Madrone underpass, turning east and following the road to its end at the Springs. Picnic parties will find this an ideal days outing being a lovely drive, and at the Springs barbecue pits, plenty of pure water, and delightful scenery. A charge of 50¢ per car is made for all visitors, which includes all facilities.

The Springs are owned at the present time by Mr. Blabon, and are used for a headquarters for Mr. Blabon and his friends during the deer hunting season and for picnic parties, no effort being made to reestablish them as a health resort.

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FELIPE HERNANDEZ - THE TIGER OF SAN JOSE

In the late 50's, after Joaquin Murrieta's reign of terror and before Tiburcio Vasquez had earned the name of the "Gentleman Highway Robber", there appeared in Santa Clara County Felipe Hernandez, a Mexican with a keen and piercing eye. He was a most desperate character and soon the county rang with horrible tales of his deeds. He was quickly tracked down by the law and confined in the county jail. He was tried for several murders. One was the killing of Carobine at Alviso.

Hernandez was sentenced to the State Prison for life, but was pardoned by Governor Weller. Gaining his freedom, Felipe resumed his acts of lawlessness by murdering John Bee, a citizen of San Jose. The outlaw was again run down, captured and lodged in the county jail. It was while being held here that Hernandez committed one of the most desperate deeds that has ever been recorded in San Jose.

Felipe Hernandez was thirty years old, rather fine looking, five feet eight inches tall, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds and possessing the strength and agility of a tiger. It was while waiting execution (Friday, October 24, 1862,) that this deed was perpetrated, a deed that startled the whole county.

Martin J. Roohan, county jailer, was a large, powerfully built man, sixty-three years of age, possessing immense strength and unflinching courage. He had had much experience in handling and managing criminals, and was confident of his ability and nerve in any emergency.

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FELIPE HERNANDEZ - THE TIGER OF SAN JOSE
(Continued)

On Thursday, October 23, the eve of Hernandez's execution, jailer Roohan went to the outlaw's cell to bring him food, accompanied by his attendant, an imbecilic old Mexican. The cell was lined with boiler iron, and was used exclusively for condemned prisoners, or such as were awaiting trial for capital offenses. This cell Felipe occupied alone.

Hernandez, up to several days before the date set for his execution, smoked cigarettes indifferently, and manifested little concern with his fate. Suddenly he changed his tactics and successfully played the penitent. Roohan found him many times on his knees, with cross before him and head bowed as if in deep, silent prayer. By these deceptive means he threw the jailer off his guard.

As Roohan ordered his waiter to pass the food to Hernandez, the outlaw, with the speed of thought, hurled the old Mexican aside and sprang for jailer Roohan who was standing in the door leading into the corridor, grabbing him about the waist, at the same time pulling out the knife Roohan carried on his belt.

A terrific struggle ensued. Hernandez, his left arm firmly encircling Roohan around the waist, while the jailer tried desperately to reach for his pistol, applied the knife to Roohan's body with diabolic fury. The first stroke caught the jailer's throat, leaving a gaping wound. Blood flowed profusely, and Roohan began to show signs of weakening. Other prisoners confined in adjoining cells for minor offenses, watched the death struggle without being able to give the least assistance to either of the

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FELIPE HERNANDEZ - THE TIGER OF SAN JOSE
(Continued)

two men. The Mexican serving as Roohan's attendant, and perhaps the one person that might have rendered Roohan assistance, fled to the end of the corridor and watched wide-eyed.

The outlaw hugged the jailer closely. With all to gain and nothing to lose, he was a match for anything human. Though riveted upon his ankles were immense iron shackles, weighing 100 pounds, they were, according to the prisoners' statements after the fight, of no apparent weight to him. He had wound them with cloth and strapped them to his limbs in a way to be of as little inconvenience as possible.

Jailer Roohan was brought to his knees, desperately came up fighting, and trying to ward off the deadly knife strokes. Many times already the blade had entered his chest and body. He tried to overpower his wily foe, but to no avail -- the knife had taken its toll. Weakly he sank upon his knees. The outlaw saw him going down for the last time in defeat and struck another blow, the blade piercing Roohan's heart.

Hernandez warned the other prisoners that if they made an outcry the same fate would befall them. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon.

With keys taken from the dead jailer, the outlaw opened the door of one of the cells and let another Mexican out. The two then went to the jailer's private room, where they found files and old chisels necessary to release the shackles from Hernandez's ankles. About two o'clock the following morning (Friday, October

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FELIPE HERNANDEZ - THE TIGER OF SAN JOSE
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24, 1862), according to witnesses, the filing and hammering ceased. The desperadoes then made their escape, taking with them two revolvers, and over \$800.00, which Martin J. Roohan was known to have in his possession.

Felipe Hernandez left Santa Clara County. He was never found despite a large reward offered for his capture, dead or alive. Some time later it was reported that he was killed near the Colorado River in a fight with his associates.

CONSULTANT:

San Jose Mercury-Herald, Newspaper, October 30, 1862

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH - GILROY

This church, originally located at Martinsville, now San Martin, about five miles north of Gilroy, was built in 1852 by Martin Murphy, Sr., and given to the Catholic Church, together with five acres of land, situated about three miles east of the Monterey Highway, on a prominent knoll, which commanded a marvelous view of the surrounding valley.

Until 1856 this church was under the jurisdiction of San Jose, at which time it was included in the San Jose district. In 1865 Gilroy was formed into a separate parish, under Father Hudson, who supervised the erection of a church on the northern edge of the present city of Gilroy, which was used until 1926 when the new handsome building was erected, the old church being remodeled inside for the use as a club house for the members of the parish.

The early records of the church, written in Latin in the old Spanish script, show the first baptism in the little church of St. Martin was administered to Martin J. C. Murphy, grandson of Martin Murphy, Sr. on June 29, 1852, and the first marriage that of William Welsh and Anastasia O'Toole, solemnized by Father De Vos on May 20, 1855.

The first baptism in St. Mary's Church, Gilroy, was the daughter of Edwin and Catherine Esworthy - (Emily Ann), and took place December 24, 1865, and the first marriage performed between William Jefferson and Mary Caulfield in February 1866.

In 1870 the convent was erected and a school started under the supervision of Sister Superior Raymonda Cumadell, and in 1872 Mrs. Dunn of San Jose donated five thousand dollars for the erection of a free boys' school, one thousand to be used for building purposes,

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH - GILROY (Continued)

and the balance of four thousand for a resume fund. The convent and school are housed in the original buildings, and can be seen on the right of U. S. Highway 101 upon entering the city of Gilroy from the north.

Of the original church of St. Martin no visible trace remains, and none of the residents of San Martin have any recollection of the church or its exact location so far as the writer could ascertain.

St. Mary's Church was by no means the first church in the city of Gilroy, being preceded by several other denominations, but is the only one still using original buildings.

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FIRST GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Peter Burnett, the first governor of California, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1807. He was the eldest son of George and Dorothy Burnet.

When he was nine years old his parents moved to a farm in Howard County, Missouri. After spending nine years on the farm Peter returned to Tennessee, where for a time he worked as a clerk in a hotel at \$100 a year. Later, at double wages, he became clerk in a store.

When nineteen years old he added the second t to the surname to make it "more complete and emphatic" and his brothers followed his example.

In August 1828 he married Harriet W. Rogers. The following spring Burnett bought out his employer, but after three years of unsuccessful storekeeping gave up and went back to the Missouri frontier.

Although Burnett received little schooling he read widely and made some progress in the study of law, and in the spring of 1839, after becoming heavily in debt through the failure of several efforts in business, he turned to law practice for a livelihood. The following winter he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Liberty district. Two years later, deeply concerned over the continued illness of his wife, and hopeless of earning enough money in Missouri to pay his debts, he decided to move to Oregon. Consulting his creditors and receiving their approval, he set out with his family on the historic migration of 875 men, women, and children that left the vicinity of Independence, Mo., May 22, 1843. June 1 he was elected captain of the expedition, but a week later resigned. Reaching Whitman's Mission on October 14, he went to Fort Vancouver, taking up a farm near the mouth

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FIRST GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA (Continued)

of the Willamette, and later another farm near the town of Hillsboro, Oregon.

In September 1848, leading a company of 150 men in wagons and ox teams, they crossed the Oregon plains and started for the California gold fields. They arrived at the Yuba mines November 5. Here the band departed and each went their own way. While digging gold each of the three men remaining with Burnett managed to make approximately twenty dollars a day. After working the mines six weeks he became the attorney^{and}/general agent of John A. Sutter, Jr.

Standing on North First street in San Jose at the corner of Fox street is an old two-story frame house which is part of a home originally built by Burnett at Alviso from timber from the Santa Cruz mountains. The trim was shipped around the Horn. In 1851 or '52 the house at Alviso was torn down and the lumber used to construct two homes in San Jose. One was located on Second street and the other on North First street. The First street building has for many years been used by a printing company. During the late 1920's half of this house was torn down to make room for a modern apartment house.

In 1849 he announced himself as candidate for governor. He set out to various towns addressing groups of people. After canvassing several places he returned to San Francisco, where he addressed an immense gathering in Portsmouth Square. A large platform had been erected and during his speech it gave way and fell to the ground. He paused only a moment and continued his talk. He served as governor until the year 1851 when he resigned.

In 1863 he moved to San Francisco and with Sam Brennan and

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FIRST GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA (Continued)

Joseph W. Winans founded the Pacific Bank, of which he was made president. In 1880 he retired from business, and at this time spent his spare moments writing. Some of his famous works were: "The American Theory of Government considered with reference to the Present Crisis" (1861); "The Path which led a Protestant lawyer to the Catholic Church" (1880); "Recollections of an old Pioneer" (1878); "Reasons why we should believe in God, Love God, and Obey God" (1884).

He died of old age in his San Francisco home on May 16, 1895.

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CONSULTANT:

David Burnett

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EARLY LIFE IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY

The life of the Spaniards in early California was a romantic one, full of gaiety and pleasure. Although they had many hardships to face they did not let it interfere with their happiness.

Their dwellings were rudely built but were serviceable. They were built of black soil mixed with straw and molded into bricks 18" square and 3" thick. These adobe bricks were dried in the sun and laid in the walls with a mortar made of the same material. The rafters were rough poles made from bark and the roofs were of rushes, called tules, fastened with rawhide thongs.

Their crops consisted of wheat, beans, maize, melons and pumpkins. They cared to raise no more than was necessary for their own subsistence. Plows were constructed from branches of trees, the oak branch serving the purpose of a harrow. The majority of their crops were cut with a sickle.

The principal dish of the Spanish was stewed beef and beans with red peppers (chili colorado) while tortillas served as their bread. These consisted of a flat, water-like cake generally made of flour, but often of cornmeal and were baked on flat irons before the fire. This was a monotonous diet, but wholesome and strength-giving.

A rodeo to which everyone was invited was held yearly. During this festivity all young steers were branded. Great quantities of food were consumed, some of which included chickens, beef, tomatoes, frijoles and enchiladas, hot with peppers. An old custom of the Spanish was to keep their hats on during conversation and at table.

Butchering season, or "matanza", as the Spanish called it,

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EARLY LIFE IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY (Continued)

followed the rodeo. Only enough cattle were kept for which feed could be produced, and the remainder were slaughtered for their hides and tallow. Hides were dried in the sun and along with tallow were sold to vessels at San Francisco, or to dealers at the pueblo. The average market price for hides was \$1.50 in cash or \$2.00 in trade, while tallow was 3¢ per pound in trade. The best pieces of meat were cut into thin strips or torn into shreds and dried in the sun, making what the Mexicans called "carne seca", which was known to Americans as "jerked beef".

Competitive trials of horsemanship, bull-fighting, music, dancing, and gambling were some of the amusements of these people.

Most attractive of these sports which took place in the old plaza were the bear and bull fights. There was always a bull fight on September 16, the day of the independence of Mexico. A high fence was erected on the plaza and the best music was engaged for the occasion. Traveling toreadors came as actors do nowadays. They wore splendid attire, striped trousers, plumed hats, and flaming capes, which they cast into the face of the animals. Often a toreador killed three or four bulls in one afternoon. If a toreador met death in a bull-fight he was not allowed to have Mass said for his soul, as the church was strongly opposed to bull-fights. He could not enter the church dead, and could not be buried in holy ground. Bull-fighting was abolished by law in 1854.

The Spaniards had a great passion for gambling. They gambled on horse-races, cock-fights, and bull and bear-fights. Their principal game was three card monte, for which they would give up all money, horses, cattle, and even clothing from their backs. Many

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EARLY LIFE IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY (Continued)

of these folk even sold or pledged their vast domains to obtain money for this passion. Small children even gambled buttons from their clothing. Many rich families were reduced to poverty through this vice.

The only church in jurisdiction for a long while was the mission at Santa Clara. It was built of adobe and the beams were redwood logs. Today the upper railing of the sanctuary at Santa Clara is one of those beams. The Indians told them of the juice of the cactus from which they might get colors to decorate the church.

The women rode to church in vehicles of two wheels, which were sections of logs, with holes bored through the center for the insertion of axles, which were held in place by hardwood pins on each side. The carts were driven by oxen. The men rode their horses on each side of the cart so the wild cattle wouldn't attack. Sometimes cattle came at them indroves. The ride took four hours and a half. The women wore silk dresses and shawls from China. Embroidery on the shawls was an inch thick. They took a carpet along with them, as they had to sit on the floor.

These were a generous class of people and very hospitable. Every passerby was welcome not only to food and rest for the night, but to a fresh horse from the corral to continue their journey. When strangers came they gave great balls to which everyone was invited. During the ball guests stayed for several days with no sleep during the festivity. Occasionally they napped during the days of merriment. When the women danced the men threw their hats on the heads of the ladies and scattered gold at their feet. For the gentlemen who did not care to dance there was a ramada built for smoking, conversation,

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EARLY LIFE IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY (Continued)

and cards. These folk danced very slowly and were very graceful in the fandango. Young ladies went to the dance with their mother or duennas.

Love was as natural as the sunshine. When a youth was successful he told his father of his plans and then the father of the young lady. If the father consented the trousseau was immediately prepared. This consisted of dresses and household furnishings. Her marriage portion was cattle, horses, and lands. Sometimes six women worked for a week preparing food for the wedding festivities, which often lasted weeks. The bride and groom came from the church riding side by side. Two young gentlemen rode on each side of the couple, holding over the heads of the bride and groom a generous arch of silks and flowers.

At the close of their gay times these people continued with their work until another festivity came around.

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LOS GATOS BRIDGE HANGING

In 1887 the town of Los Gatos, now one of the most peaceful and law-abiding on the coast, was aroused to a white heat of indignation and resentment by a murder committed on its main street. This came about when two Mexicans quarreled and got into a fight. One of them, Encarnacion Garcia, getting the worst of the fray, backed away, pulled out a long knife and began to carve the other. Garcia did not stop until his foe lay dead at his feet. A mob of citizens gathered about the scene. So angered were they at what they saw that they started chasing the murdered immediately.

Seized and overcome, Garcia was carried toward the bridge over the Los Gatos creek. Apparently sensing his doom, he struggled desperately, but to no avail. He was taken to the east center, highest point from the stream's bed, and without ceremony hanged from the bridge.

It was reported at the time that Charles Goslaw, a citizen of Los Gatos, threw the loop of the rope over the murderer's neck. And it was the same inflamed public sentiment which doomed Garcia that operated disastrously in the case of Goslaw sometime later.

Not long after the tragedy, Goslaw, who was a house-mover, went to San Jose, leaving his house-moving tools in charge of an old man named H. A. Grant. He returned in an intoxicated condition to find that Grant, without permission to do so, had moved the tools to another part of the town. Goslaw became furiously angry. He swore that he would find Grant and give him a sound beating. After taking a few more drinks to brace him up he went to Grant's cabin and assaulted the old man. Grant was physically his inferior. Goslaw handed him

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LOS GATOS BRIDGE HANGING (Continued)

a severe beating, and left him on the floor, bruised and helpless.

Goslaw, on leaving the cabin, went to the constable and asked to be arrested for battery. He was put in jail, and shortly afterward was allowed to go on his own recognizance. Several days later Grant died. Then it was that outraged Los Gatos cried for vengeance. Goslaw was rearrested. He was tried in the Superior Court in San Jose for murder and, having no attorney, the court appointed a young man who had just been admitted to the bar. Thus handicapped, Goslaw did not have a chance. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree and the death sentence was imposed. Without money and lacking powerful friends, Goslaw was unable to take further steps that might have saved him.

The night preceding the execution some of his friends visited him in his cell at the County Jail and plied Goslaw with liquor, which he was quite willing to drink. When the time of his execution came he could neither stand on his feet nor understand what the sheriff wanted. In that condition he met his death, the persons responsible for this condition not regretting their work.

The Los Gatos bridge was reconstructed in 1905, but is located at the same spot as when Garcia was hung. The creek is approximately one hundred and twenty-five feet wide and about thirty feet deep at this point. To reach it one must follow Main street west, then northwesterly until reaching the bridge. A. Green Drugstore, 11 Main street, stands on the southeast side, and the Foothill Hotel, 16 Main street, stands on the northeast side.

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LOS GATOS BRIDGE HANGING (Continued)

Mrs. Pierce, 304 Main street, Los Gatos, an eye witness to the bridge hanging, is still alive. She is past seventy years old..

BIBLIOGRAPHY: History of Santa Clara County - Eugene T. Sawyer

CONSULTANTS: Mrs. Pierce, 304 Main street, Los Gatos

HISTORICAL LAND MARKS

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✓ 7 (2)

NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS AND LANDMARKS

ARMISTICE OAK TREE

Located on 101 highway about two miles west of Santa Clara at Lawrence station crossing. Under the branches of this oak on January 8, 1847, Sanchez, leader of a native Californian band, surrendered himself with some American prisoners and arms to Lieutenant Grayson, who had arrived by boat from San Francisco with 15 men. Sanchez ^{was} promised that property would no longer be seized without proper formalities and receipts. This armistice followed the Battle of Santa Clara, or, "Battle of the Mustard Stalks", which was fought on January 2, 1847 between Sanchez's Californians and 100 Americans under Captain Ward Marston. Total casualties were two Americans wounded and one horse on the Californian side killed. The Americans won a decisive victory by firing grape-shot at the Californians and chasing them into nearby foothills. Thus ended the last anti-American uprising in the Santa Clara Valley -- a revolt that was more of a despairing gesture against lawless acts committed under the American flag than a rebellion against the government.

✓ 7 (3)
March 18, 1936

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NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS AND LANDMARKS
OLD ADOBE WOMAN'S CLUB, SANTA CLARA

On highway 101 (1067 Grant street) one block from main street of Santa Clara. Oldest known adobe in Santa Clara Valley and one of the oldest in California; built in 1782 while Mission Santa Clara was being built on its second site. Original adobe walls and red tile roof still preserved although some walls around it torn down. Was first used as home for Indian women attached to the mission; later as Indian gathering place. Was home of a pioneer woman (Mrs. Pena) for number of years. She died there almost 100 years old. Then bought by Thomas Brothers who lived in it for some time and was very much attached to it. He told of standing in its doorway April 18, 1906 (day of the San Francisco earthquake) afraid to move either in or out for fear of falling tiles. Now used as headquarters Santa Clara Woman's Club. Has Indian relics, old hotel register and other antiques inside.

(Editor: No caretaker on premises, so not yet open all the time; likewise unmarked).

✓ (5) 7
March 23, 1936

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OLD SITES OF MISSION SANTA CLARA DE ASIS
AND OLD SPANISH BRIDGE SITE

CLASS II - HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Present Mission Santa Clara is third built by padres. Site of first founded January 12, 1777; is crossed by Bayshore highway one-half mile east of the culvert under Southern Pacific Oakland railway and just before crossing Guadalupe river. The mission occupied fields that road runs across. To north of road in middle of field near a lone eucalyptus tree is concrete cross and marble stone commemorating first site mission and marking spot where old Spanish bridge spanned Guadalupe river. This site abandoned 1779 because of heavy floods and mission built again at what is now corner of Franklin and Campbell streets, Santa Clara, where a cross marks the spot. Cornerstone was laid in 1781 by Father Junipero Serra and building dedicated May 15, 1784. Church records state it was finest mission in California at that time. It was flooded and damaged in 1792 but rebuilt and enlarged, only to be destroyed by an earthquake in 1818.

The third mission was built on the spot where it now stands and dedicated on August 11, 1822. The present building is restored but is a faithful replica of the originals and with the original tiles on the roof. Two of the bells in the belfry date 1798 and 1799 and the third, and highest, is of the old material recast in 1864. Inside is the original great Mexican crucifix that is supposed to have spoken to Father Magin Catala and placed its arms about him. His body is buried at the crucifix altar.

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(CLASS II - HISTORICAL)

VASQUEZ TREE AND 21-MILE HOUSE

One mile south of Morgan Hill on the right side of U. S. Highway 101 stands a lone oak tree. In the days of the last century this tree was a welcome sight to passengers, dusty and jolted in the old horse stages on the Monterey San Jose run.

Under the tree a famous stage station stood called The "21-Mile House", where horses were changed and where travelers could revive themselves with food and a bit of General Naglee's famous brandy. The station was only torn down in recent years to make room for a small stucco house which now stands on the old spot.

On a moonlight night a little imagination can conjure up the six horses trotting in with the swaying stage behind them, the driver with his feet braced against the dashboard, the reins wrapped around his hands. A 10 mile an hour average was considered "hell for leather" going in those days. Now cars swish by the old spot at a cool 50 with no need for a stop in such a short run as from San Jose to Monterey. Double-decker auto-stages, holding 40 people, are the modern counterparts of the old horse diligence.

Local rumor says that the notorious bandit Vasquez had a hide-out cave in Murphy peak behind Morgan Hill. When the tumult of pursuit had died away he would ride out and tether his horse to the lone oak, to go inside and spend some of his loot on fun and cheer.

Sometimes stage travelers would be startled at the sight of a grizzly bear tied to the tree, snarling and fighting to get away. The bear were lassoed in the ravines of the rolling Uvas district to be used in bull and bear fights, ^{aa} ~~the~~ favorite sport of the time.

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

SEARSVILLE GHOST TOWN

On the Portola road between Portola and the town of Woodside lies Searsville Lake and a spot which was once the center for a population of 2000 people, most of whom have long since disappeared.

This was the boom town of Searsville which flourished from 1854 until it died out in 1890. It was a lumbering center for the cutting of the redwood trees which thickly studded the surrounding hills.

The town was located just inside the present entrance to Lake Searsville. Nothing now remains in evidence of ^{its} lusty days but rows of eucalyptus and other trees which stood along Searsville's main street. On a little hill near the entrance a double row of cypress trees lead to where the schoolhouse once stood.

The county road during Searsville's existence ran through the center of the town and then across the valley at a point which is now covered by the lake. Some of the outlying buildings of the town were inundated with the forming of the lake, thus giving rise to the popular belief that the whole town was swallowed by the lake.

By 1890 the supply of timber was practically exhausted. The Spring Valley Water Company secured the site of Searsville, tore down or removed the buildings, and built the dam which forms the present lake. The water was to be stored and tapped by means of a long tunnel through

CLASS II - HISTORICAL LANDMARKSSEARSVILLE GHOST TOWN

(continued)

the mountains. Residents had to pick up and leave.

In its heyday Searsville had a general store, hotel and stage station, postoffice, blacksmith shop, and usual sprinkling of saloons. It had a schoolhouse and a church. When excavations for the cellar of the present Smith house across the road from the entrance were being made, a big deposit of rusting old tin cans was found -- a dump from the old hotel.

San Jose was largely built from lumber milled in this section. During the 60's and 70's long wagon trains carried the lumber from Searsville across the Sandhill road (which is now paved and runs from the Menlo Park-Portola road directly to the lake) crossing San Francisquito creek at a ford located at the site of the Roble bridge on the Stanford campus; then across the present site of the campus, striking El Camino Real (U. S. 101) at a point between the present stadium and Mayfield. One old native of Mountain View, where there was a stage stop, - the Mountain View House, - remembers the long trains of wagons pulling up in the dark to rest the horses and allow the drivers to have a little cheer within on their way to San Jose. Many of the present San Jose frame houses have Searsville wood in their walls.

Searsville lake and the property around was later bought by Stanford and used as a reservoir for water to irrigate the lawns and trees of the campus. It was not

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SEASIDE GHOST TOWN
(continued)

used for drinking purposes.

The lake is now a resort (swimming, boating, hiking, and picnicing); admission 25¢, under the management of Ernst Bransten, ex-swimming and diving coach of Stanford University.

CONSULTANTS:

Guy Miller, Palo Alto - (Historian)

Roscoe D. Wyatt, Redwood City Chamber of Commerce

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

THE OLD MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE

Before the railroad was built from San Francisco to San Jose - (completed to San Jose January 16, 1864) - travel between these two points was either by stage line or steamboat. Captain Moran's "Firefly" and Captain Whitmore's "New Star" were the first regular steamboats serving San Jose. Later came the "Jenny Lind", crack vessel of the service. This stern-wheeler made regular trips between Alviso and San Francisco. But, on Saturday, April 10, 1853, her boilers exploded, sinking the ship, killing 40, and injuring 20 seriously. Some important men were among the victims.

This put a serious crimp in the steamboat business, and most preferred the stage after that.

Stages left Clay and Kearny streets at eight o'clock each morning for San Jose, and from San Jose's Mansion House at seven a.m. daily. Fare between the two cities in 1854 was six dollars. At the start of the stage line it had been 32 dollars, but was cut to compete with the steamboats.

There were stops along the line to change horses and to allow the passengers time to eat and stretch themselves. One of the main stops was the Mountain View House, built and owned by S. P. Taylor, a man who came west across the plains in 1850.

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THE OLD MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE
(continued)

The Mountain View House was a two story wooden structure with a porch all along the front, where men sat tilted back in chairs with their feet against the railing. It stood on the northwestern corner of El Camino Real (U.S. 101) and the Mountain View-Alviso road, about 12 miles from San Jose. Old Mountain View was located around this spot until the railway came through and forced it to move.

In its prime the hotel was a meeting place for the settlers for miles around and a favorite stopping place for travelers and drivers of freight trains. George Taylor, son of the owner, still lives within 500 feet of the old hotel site. An old man, he spends his time gardening and talking about the excellent grouse, quail, pigeon, and wild duck shooting that existed around Old Mountain View before the land was all taken up with orchards. Automobiles now whizz by his house at 50 miles an hour, where the stage coaches used to rumble by at a top speed of about eight miles an hour.

CONSULTANT:

George Taylor, Mountain View

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CLASS II - HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

THE ALAMEDA WILLOWS

On the wide Alameda (Highway 101), connecting San Jose and Santa Clara, three willow trees stand, - living monuments of the time when the Crown of Spain ruled California. Two of these willows stand on the east side of The Alameda north of University street in San Jose. The third is on the same side of the street in the next block toward Santa Clara. All three are marked with plaques. They are the lone remaining trees of four lanes of willows which once marked the highroad from Mission Santa Clara to the Pueblo of San Jose de Guadalupe. Planted in 1799 by the famous Franciscan [Father Magin Catala], the trees looked down on religious processions, wedding celebrations, mustang races, and Sunday promenades of people dressed in their holiday best. The Mission then stood on its second site, at the corner of the present Franklin and Campbell streets.

Under the direction of the Indian Chief (Marcello), Mission Indians cut the willow shoots for the trees on the Guadalupe river, and packed them across the fields on their backs to the site of the road.

At one time dove cotes were kept in the branches of the trees. On festival days or religious holidays the doves were loosed in front of the processions, with trailing ribbons fastened to their feet. Little girls threw wildflowers on the ground along the whole length of the passage.

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THE ALAMEDA WILLOWS
(continued)

Later, in 1868, a horse-car service connecting Santa Clara and San Jose rumbled by the trees. But, with the encroachment of American civilization the trees began to disappear. A great many were cut down by settlers for firewood. Others were torn out to make room for widening the road. A new electric street car line accounted for more. The trees that stand, with their patches and evidence of tree surgery, show the ravages the old Mission way withstood.

THE EUCALYPTUS GIANT

A giant tree, California's largest Eucalyptus, (by University of California measurement) stands on the west side of ^{State} Highway 17 where it crosses the Coyote river on the route from San Jose to Oakland.

This tree, shaped like a gargantuan dust-mop, is almost 70 years old; its trunk nine feet in diameter. Its bark is unusually thick and coarse as a result of constant irrigation from the river waters.

SOURCES:

Santa Clara County Agricultural Commission

CONSULTANT:

Mr. L. R. Cody, Agricultural Commissioner

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SITE OF CALIFORNIA'S FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING

Marble pedestal with inscribed bronze tablet marks site California's first state capitol building. Located City Hall Park, corner Market and San Antonio streets, San Jose. California's first legislature assembled here in December 1849. San Jose was seat of government from 1849 to 1851. Original capitol building stood where Bigley's garage is now located opposite tablet. Was two-story adobe structure, with balcony and verandah, built early in 1849 as a hotel by Sainsevain and Z. Rochon. Purchase price of 34,000 dollars made up by 19 of town's leading men. Peter Burnett of San Jose was first governor of state.

* * *

The first American legislature of the state convened in San Jose December 15, 1849. Heavy rains had made roads into swamps. Only six senators were there the first day. They had struggled over miry roads on horseback. The 60 x 40 State Hall was described as an unfinished box. The ground floor held a 40 x 20 Senate chamber and three adjoining rooms for committees and the Secretary of State. The large room on the second floor was for the Assembly. Kelly ("Excursion to California") says of the Assembly Hall: "The floor was covered with a number of little carpets of various shapes and patterns, looking as if every member contributed a patch to make up the robe, the idea of antiquity being assisted by the threadbare state of the hall".

The State House burned April 29, 1853, after the capital had been established in Sacramento.

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- JEFFERSON SCHOOL SITE 1857 -

Jefferson School operated continuously from 1857 when it was built until late in the 1920's when the building was torn down. Site is on north side of Kifer road (which parallels Bayshore highway and 101 highway leading into Santa Clara) where it crosses Campbell creek. An old water tank stands there now, with orchards all around. Jefferson school was one of the original county schools and kept going longer than any of the rest.

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- SPANISH HOSPICE AT SAN MATEO -

The Spanish Hospice was a long adobe building with a tile roof, built late in the eighteenth century as a half-way house between the Mission Dolores and the Mission Santa Clara. Here Franciscan fathers, Spanish officials, soldiers, plodding between the two missions, could break their journey.

Its site was on the north bank of the San Mateo Creek where it crosses El Camino Real (U.S. 101) opposite Mills Hospital. Nothing is left on the spot today for the hospice was totally ruined in the earthquake of 1868. Original tiles from its roof, together with other ancient tiles, are said to be on the present railway station at Burlingame.

In 1830 the hospice was standing whole and unchanged. It was described in that year by a traveler named Don Alfredo Robinson. But in 1849 Bayard Taylor spoke of it in his book of California travels as already a ruin.

CONSULTANT:

Roscoe D. Wyatt, Chamber of Commerce, Redwood City

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LANDMARKS

(Historical)

LICK'S MILL

Old ranch house of James Lick and ruins of his mill on Guadalupe river four miles north of San Jose along Alviso road (turn at Montague road). Ruins on grounds now occupied by a distillery whose superintendent lives in Lick's old house. There is an old mill pond and part of original mill race. Original mill has burned down but several later frame buildings standing. Mill built by James Lick in 1855 on property he bought which was part of Spanish Rancho Ricon de los Esteros. In its day mill regarded as one of the wonders of the region. Lick built it of the most expensive materials obtainable short of pure gold and silver. Its interior was panelled in mahogany inlaid with rare woods, like the de luxe salon of a trans-atlantic liner. Machinery was best produced at the time. Flour ground was highest quality on the coast but never commercially successful. Old Lick home is wood painted white surrounded by lawns, gardens.

ETHNOGRAPHY

CLASS III B - ETHNOGRAPHY

ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY

There are 7883 foreign born Italians and 10,738 native born of ^{Italian} ~~foreign~~ parentage in Santa Clara county. They are spread throughout the county and are engaged in every branch of agriculture, industry, and commerce. Art and music are very well represented, as well as contractors, engineers, architects, doctors, lawyers, and professors.

The majority of foreign born Italians have become citizens. Many are attending night schools. Their customs do not vary much from American customs. The two more or less blend as the stay here is prolonged. The American born have intermarried widely among other nationalities, chiefly among the Irish and the Germans.

Their willingness to work is manifested in every field: in the lumber camps, in construction works, and in mines. They excel as farmers. Seventy-five percent of truck gardening and horticulture is done by them. This fact has contributed greatly in making Santa Clara valley a garden spot of the world.

Some of the fruit and vegetable canneries founded by Italians are:

1. The California Packing Corporation, Plant #3, West San Carlos Street;
Plant #4, 7th & Jackson Streets;
Plant #34 (Vinegar), 8th & Jackson Streets;
Plant #39 (Pickles), 7th & Jackson Streets.

This corporation, one of the largest canning industries in the world, was founded by Mr. J. Fontana. He started in San Francisco some time before 1890, and it was

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ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

not until 1899 that he became interested in the California Fruit Cannery Association, which had emerged from some twenty smaller canneries. In 1916 his dream materialized when this association merged with his and became the California Packing Corporation, with him as head.

Mr. T. B. Dawson, a native Iowan, son of a doctor, and the first man to start a small cannery in a backyard woodshed on The Alameda in 1871, was named general superintendent of the new combination by Mr. Fontana, a position he held until he retired in 1926.

Bisceglia Brothers Company, 1440 South First Street, San Jose, was founded in 1914 by Pasquale, Alphonse, and Bruno Bisceglia. It is a cannery that packs the choicest of fruits, and is now an internationally famous winery, which supplies the United States and many countries of the world with choice California wines.

San Jose Canning Company, 1193 Lick Street, San Jose, a vegetable cannery, founded March 1918 by Marco Rancadore, Ignatius Rancadore, and Mariano Lobue: This plant is the only cannery in the world that preserves broccoli successfully. Its chief canning vegetable is the Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean. Mr. Rancadore and Mr. Lobue are the owners of the largest Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean field in the world. This vast field is sixty-five acres and has approximately 300,000 props, meaning as many plants. Mr. J. C. Gordon, conductor of San Jose Commercial Photograph Studio, 97 South First Street, has in

CLASS III B - ETHNOGRAPHY

ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

his possession an enlarged photo of this field. It is five miles south of San Jose.

Other canneries in San Jose and Santa Clara county founded by Italians are:

Di Fiore Canning Company (fruit cannery), 1789 West San Carlos St.
Garden City Canning Company (fruit cannery), 8th & Taylor Sts.
Greco Canning Company (fruit cannery), Howard & Autumn Sts.
Felice & Ferrelli Canning Company (fruit cannery), Gilroy

Of the many packers and shippers Bisceglia Brothers are the largest.

The Bank of America, formerly Bank of Italy, situated corner of First & Santa Clara streets, San Jose, was the first branch bank in the United States and perhaps the world. The first building erected in San Jose November 1909 was one block west of the present location. The main bank originated in San Francisco in 1904, and its founders were 99.9 percent Italian. The head was Mr. A. P. Giannini. He was born on the west side of North Market street in a building facing the present Hall of Justice in San Jose. This was in 1870. In his childhood, Mr. Giannini attended a little country school in Alviso, several miles north of San Jose. When 34 years old his genius for leadership began to show, and from it sprang the Bank of Italy. The bank gained great prominence on the Pacific Coast. Today the Bank of America ranks among the first

CLASS III B - ETHNOGRAPHY

ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

in the world.

The San Jose branch of the Sons of Italy in America, whose members are exclusively Italians and Italo-Americans, with membership of half a million and largest order of its kind in America, was started July 28, 1929, by Mr. Carman Cotello, former teller of Bank of Italy. Its headquarters are at Italian Benevolence Hall. The main order was founded in New York in 1906 by Attorney John De Selvestro, now grand officer of the Supreme Lodge.

There are in Santa Clara county many other Italo-American clubs to foster citizenship. The ones which play some part in their activities are:

Columbus Benevolent Society, 129 North Market St., San Jose
Duchessa D'oesta, Auxiliary to Sons of Italy, 129 N. Market
Franco-Italian Lodge, Oddfellows Hall, San Jose
Italian Catholic Federation, Holy Cross Branch, San Jose
Italian Catholic Federation, Holy Family Branch, San Jose
Italian Benevolent Society, Benevolent Hall, 129 N. Market
Italo-American Club, Benevolent Hall, 129 North Market St.
Ordine Figlia D'Italia, Benevolent Hall, 129 N. Market St.

The Italian Legion, an organization of Italian ex-service men, was originated in San Jose at 39 North Market street May 4, 1932. Mr. Philip Molinari (founder) has the agency in San Jose for the Italian Daily News of San Francisco.

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ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

Dr. Turco, noted San Jose surgeon, and himself a former captain of the Italian Army, is president of this group. Their Legion Band, a group of twenty-five musicians, is composed of different nationalities. The drummer, Mr. Downey, is a former United States Army official. This organization was formed several years after the founding of the legion, with Mr. C. Baglione, conductor.

There are two Italian churches in San Jose:

Holy Cross Catholic Church, 560 Jackson Street, San Jose;
Minister, Reverend James Sorasio;

Holy Family Catholic Church, 93 South River Street, San Jose;
Minister, Reverend A. J. Roccati.

Italians and Italo-Americans attend various other churches, and many belong to the Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of Columbus, and Eagles. As a rule they are scattered throughout the entire county, though there are several sections in San Jose where they are more segregated, such as Cottage Grove in South San Jose, and the section from North 13th street upwards to North 17th street.

Italian hotels are:

Italian Hotel, 109 St. Augustine St., San Jose;
Costa Hotel, 119 North Market St., San Jose;
Turin Hotel, West & Augustine Sts., San Jose.

Pharmacies are:

Franks Drug Company, 2051 West San Carlos St.,
and another store of same name at -
503 West San Carlos St., San Jose;

Spartan Drug Company, 51 East Santa Clara St., San Jose;
San Jose Drug Company, 222 Willow Street, San Jose;

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ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

Artana Denegri Pharmacy, 27 East Santa Clara St.

This last is the largest drug company of Italian origin in the region. There are four other branch stores in other parts of the city. This company was started at 27 East Santa Clara street by D. M. Denegri, in 1914. In 1921, Artana, another druggist, merged with Denegri. From this combination sprang the present chain known in San Jose as the Artana-Denegri Drug Stores.

The Valley Auto Wreckers, largest wrecking establishment in the region, was founded February 1928 at the present location (866 South First street, San Jose) by two young Italo-Americans, B. Amori and A. Pampolone.

The Anderson Accordion Club, with membership of 350 piano-accordionists, trained under the Anderson System, was started in San Jose in 1928 at St. Claire Building, 321 South First street, by the Anderson Music Company. The first teacher was Mr. Louis Figone, accomplished piano-accordionist, who has broadcast over West Coast networks for the last several years. He is still teaching in San Jose, with an office at 367 South Second street. The Anderson Accordion Club is the largest organization of its kind in the world. The majority of players are Italo-Americans, with Louis Figone as teacher. The youngest player is five years old, and the oldest eighty.

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ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

The Italian school, 95 South River street, San Jose, was organized October 9, 1935, with Professor Aessani as teacher. A group of influential Italians, prominent in business affairs of the county, and all citizens, agreed to finance it for the purpose of keeping alive their hereditary language and culture. The school's avowed purpose is also to foster the study of Italian among native Americans, and to instruct Italo-American youth in American ideals and principles.

The Italians on the Pacific Coast own many fish canneries. The majority of California fishermen are Italians who range the seas from Alaska to Panama. They are faithful to their adopted country, ready to suffer and fight for her. More force is given this statement when we say that during the World war about ten percent of the total war casualties of the American Army were Italians. The first American soldier to die in the great war was an Italian (Giovanni Bopaulucci).

Among the adventurous forty-niners there were many Italians. Some of them are buried at the Mission Dolores cemetery, where one can read Italian inscriptions on the tombstones.

In 1678 an Italian (Father Eusebio Francesco Chini), pointing north from Mexico, surveyed and mapped Northern Mexico, Arizona, and part of California.

Father Giovanni Nobile founded the Santa Clara

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ITALIANS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY
(continued)

University, Santa Clara, March 19, 1851.

Father Antonio Maraschi founded St. Mary's College
in 1856.

CONSULTANTS:

San Jose Chamber of Commerce

Italians in California - by Fabrizio A. Montani, delegate
of the Italian Red Cross, and Assistant Cashier of Bank
of America, San Jose

Mr. John Boccardo, Assistant Manager, Bank of America,
San Jose.

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CLASS III B - ETHNOGRAPHY

GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

There are 1713 foreign-born Germans and 5139 native-born of foreign parentage in Santa Clara County. They are well represented in lawyers, surveyors, botanists, musicians, contractors, officers, and public benefactors.

Dr. Knoche, of Miller street, San Jose, of German extraction, is one of the most celebrated botanists of the county, he having studied in Paris, Berlin, and Madrid. His property, in a class of its own, grows many plant species of foreign lands, and is a spot of unique interest and beauty.

Two sons of the county, of German parentage, who are famous beyond its confines, are: Fred Doerr, Councilman, and William J. Emig, former County Sheriff.

The Germans and German-Americans are not congregated in any particular locality, but are, as a rule, scattered over the entire county.

Their societies in San Jose are: San Jose Germania Verein Society; headquarters at 261 North Second street, with Mr. W. G. Faulhaber, as president; Schweizer Trauen Verein. (This, of course, is of minor importance.)

The San Jose Verein was started in 1856, and was continued as a German Club until 1865, when the Germania was organized. The two were then consolidated and the Germania was instituted. The first president of the San Jose Verein was Louis Krumb, there being associated with him

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GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
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as members, Adolph Pfister, John Balbach, Louis Magenheimer, and others. On the formation of the Germania in 1865, Louis Krumb was elected president, and Dr. Echler, secretary. Today Mr. W. G. Faulhaber, owner of San Jose Printers, presides as president.

The first German class in Santa Clara County was originated and introduced at the San Jose State Teachers College, September 1924, by Mr. L. C. Newby. At the start there were only six students. Today over two hundred attend. Its object is to teach these students the German language in order that they may study science. Two years' study of German and French is required of those studying English Major. They also give a bachelor degree in German. The students are chiefly of Irish, French, and Italian extraction, and of American stock.

St. Mary's School (Second & Reed streets, San Jose) was opened in 1901. The church was founded and blessed in 1892, with Rev. Henry Busch as pastor, and Rev. Joseph P. Francis, assistant. There are seven sisters and one lay teacher.

The church, combined with the school, originally was intended for a German National Church. But, soon after its opening, the Germans and German-Americans began to attend other churches and institutions of the county. Today it receives many other nationalities; and the pupils attending

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GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

its well-directed school are also of many nationalities.

Another personage of German extraction and widely known, having exerted quite an influence in the welfare of Santa Clara County, was, Mr. James Lick. His family name was Luk, and his ancestors German. He endowed Lick Observatory, atop Mt. Hamilton, situated southeast of San Jose. Today it is a world-famous institution, at one time having the largest telescope in the world. Mr. Lick also donated \$25,000 to the Home of Benevolence, an orphan asylum. He was also founder of the Lick Flour Mills in 1855, at Agnew, several miles south of San Jose, and at one time the best of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Lick was born at Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1796; came to San Francisco in 1847, and died there October 1, 1876. He now lies buried in the foundation of the telescope he made possible atop Mt. Hamilton.

A concern, diligently operated by German-Americans in Santa Clara County, is Eberhard's Tannery at Santa Clara. It was originally the Santa Clara Tannery, founded by Mr. Henry Messing in 1848, and is prominently known, not only in California, but also in many large Islands of the Pacific, and the various states where its quality products find a market. Interesting as the oldest concern in operation continuously in Santa Clara County since that date, it also has

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GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

the distinction of being the oldest tannery on the Pacific Coast. The roof and part of the building is of the original. The office, with 18-inch walls, is adobe, and is also the original. The site occupies one and one-half block, and covers about seven acres. The plant covers three of these. The company was incorporated in February 1892, when it came into the hands of the Eberhards (natives of Kehl, Germany), with Mr. Jacob Eberhard as president.

The hides for the Eberhard Tannery are purchased in South America and the Hawaiian Islands; their sheep skins from South Africa.

The German and German-Americans in the county have widely intermarried, as a rule, chiefly among the English and the Irish.

CONSULTANTS:

Mr. Paulhaber, president of Germania Society

Rev. Joseph P. Francis, assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church

Mr. Eberhard, owner of Eberhard Tanning Company, Santa Clara

Mrs. W. Emig, San Jose Chamber of Commerce

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PORTUGUESE IN SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY

There are 2042 foreign born Portuguese and 4028 native born of foreign parentage in Santa Clara County. Their greatest concentration in the county is at East San Jose, Santa Clara, and Milpitas. They are chiefly engaged in farming and dairying.

The largest dairy in the county (American Dairy) is owned by Portuguese. M. T. Azevedo, proprietor, founded it in 1910.

The Sun Ray Dairy, founded in 1925 by Alvernez, is located at Los Gatos. Cabeza Brothers Dairy, Gish Road, San Jose, was organized in 1920 by the Cabeza Brothers (also Portuguese).

The Portuguese in the county are also represented among the attorneys, doctors and dentists.

In San Jose the Portuguese have four lodges:

Progressive Voters League

Castles of Romance

I.D.E.S and the U.P.E.C. Council

The Progressive Voters League is the largest, and is the one that plays a leading role in their lives and activities. Anthony Spangler of Milpitas is the president of this lodge.

As a rule, many of the Portuguese attend their own Church of Five Wounds on East Santa Clara street.

One of the outstanding features of their activities

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PORTUGUESE IN SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY
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in the county is their Celebration of the Holy Ghost, when many thousands of their countrymen flock into the Valley to witness the impressive ceremonies. This event starts long before the month of May, when a young queen is selected - (the prettiest girl of the colony) from the many that vie for the title. The queen as a rule is about fifteen years old. Then come days of careful selecting and preparing the wardrobe for the time when she will be led, as a satellite, to the head of the parade. This comes on the first Sunday in May, after a fireworks' display Saturday night.

The Portuguese give all manner of donations, besides money, such as cows, pigs, chickens, fruit and vegetables, which are later auctioned, the proceeds going to the destitute and distressed.

On Sunday morning Mass is said at church. Then the queen, dressed in her regalia, followed by many little flower girls, also gaily attired, is paraded away from her home, followed by lodge members and their bands. After circling part of the town, they go to the church and disband for a great barbecue, given at their hall, where food is served free. After this treat, the auction commences; then dancing, and many other forms of amusement.

The ceremony is repeated every Saturday and Sunday of May and June, and is identical, except that it is held at different points or townships, where a new queen is selected;

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PORTUGUESE IN SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY
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and, each time, all the Portuguese flock to that particular place.

The idea of celebrating in honor of the Holy Ghost first originated in Portugal, and was started in Santa Clara County, in Santa Clara, forty years ago, when the mother of the present attorney Edward M. Fellows of San Jose, then a beautiful girl of fifteen, was selected as first queen.

In San Jose the Portuguese also celebrate in honor of St. Anthony. This is from September 3 to 6, and is held at the Church of Five Wounds, Portuguese Church, East Santa Clara street.

CONSULTANTS:

San Jose Chamber of Commerce

Attorney Edward M. Fellows

Anthony T. Spangler, president, Portuguese Society

Frank J. Lazarus, teller, Bank of America

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CLASS III B - ETHNOGRAPHY

Mexicans in San Jose

Mexicans in San Jose are mostly segregated in Almaden street, though some are scattered about the city and county. Their business section is in North Market street, between Santa Clara and St. Augustine streets. They have no school or churches of their own; nor are they well represented in politics, doctors, or lawyers.

El Povenir, 67 North Market Street, San Jose, is the only Mexican Music agency in San Jose. Rafael de la Rosa, proprietor, sells musical instruments, and has the agency for a Mexican weekly newspaper ("El Vacilon"), published by Isidro Fornes, 617 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. He also has the agency for one of the largest Mexican daily newspapers on the Coast ("La Opinion"), published by Ignacio E. Lozano, 203 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles. El Povenir also carries Mexican literature in the way of small books and magazines. The largest of these is the Magazine El Todo, a fifteen cents book featuring pictures and news of the world over.

The Sociedad Mexicana (Mexican Society) was organized in Santa Clara County April 25, 1892, with Vicente Padilla, president, and Carlos Gallardo, vice-president. Today they meet at 67 North Market Street, with Jessie Rodriguez as president, and Rafael de la Rosa, secretary. It is a mutual benefit society.

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Mexicans in San Jose
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La Mexicana, 40 North Market Street, is a tortillas factory, and the only one of its kind, making real Mexican tortillas with Indian corn, between San Francisco and Salinas. This establishment, conducted by the Villa Senor Brothers, has been open only six months, having been put into operation November 1935. This house also carries Mexican pottery and cooking utensils, made of burnt clay, from Guadalajara, Mexico. It also handles stone bowls, with little stone pestles, used in grinding grain into flour. La Mexicana is the only store in San Jose carrying such Mexican articles.

Many Mexicans begin migrating into Santa Clara County from the south about the early part of March, close to spinach and pea-picking time. They are hired extensively by the ranchers for this kind of work. As a rule these Mexicans have their entire family with them, - wife, children, and relatives. They camp on the ranch that has hired them. After this particular work is over they gather up their few belongings and move on, returning once more to the Valley when fruit begins to ripen. They are not hired as cherry pickers, because due to careful placing of ladders among the branches of the trees, the way of plucking and handling the cherry, experienced workers are required, men with years of picking experience. Thus it is about **August** when their migrations become heaviest, - the month when the prunes ripen.

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Mexicans in San Jose
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They are widely used for picking this fruit. Sometime an agreement between rancher and picker is made whereby the workers are paid so much for each ton they pick. The prunes drop to the ground when ripe, and are often purposely shaken off the trees. This fact makes it very simple even for small children to do their share of the prune picking.

The Mexicans, as a rule, cling to their old customs, speaking almost exclusively their own tongue. They do not mix with other races, marrying only within their clan and nationality.

In Santa Clara County live 188 foreign born White Mexicans and 477 native born of foreign parentage.

CONSULTANTS:

Frank Batista, El Povenir

Villa Senor Brothers, El Mexicana

Chamber of Commerce, San Jose

District 9
John Pussteri

April 30, 1933

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ETHNOGRAPHY - CLASS III B

"Swedish in Santa Clara County"

There are approximately 1050 foreign born Swedes and 1655 native born of Swedish parentage in Santa Clara County. They are spread throughout the county and are engaged in various branches of agriculture and commerce. Their immigration to the Valley began about 1885. Their reason for coming was chiefly the agriculture possibilities of the land. Today they do not own very large ranches, but the ones operated by them, they own. They are very skilled in horticulture.

Mr. A. Wretman, secretary of the San Jose Druids Lodge, is the only Swedish attorney in San Jose. His office is in the First National Bank Building, San Jose. J. E. Gustafson, also Swedish, is the president. The Swedish group of the Druids were chiefly responsible for the founding of the Druids Building, corner of San Carlos and South Market streets. They took the initiative and became the biggest investors. This was in 1922.

C. H. Johnson of Johnson and Temple, Real Estate, and Building and Loan Company, in business in San Jose for over forty years, is of the old Swedish pioneers.

In conjunction with the Norwegians, the Swedish people of the county every year celebrate "Mid-Summer Day", a Swedish national occasion, feteing the twilight days of the Scandinavian Northlands, when the sun, during the longest days of the year, shines night and day for a certain

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"Swedes in Santa Clara County"
(continued)

length of time. At this event, which takes place about June 22 or 23 of each year, patriotic speeches are made, food and refreshments are served, and a gala time is had by all. This celebration takes place at favored localities, and was first originated on the Pacific Coast in San Francisco by early Swedish pioneers about fifty years ago.

The Svea Lodge #348, Vasa Order of A.M., is the only Swedish society in San Jose, founded here twenty-two years ago. They meet at the Druids Hall. Mrs. Emma Nelson, 344 Delmas Ave., is secretary.

In 1934 H. H. Allin organized the Scandinavian Singing Society, at the Druids Hall, a group of Swedish and Norwegian singers, that occasionally entertain with songs and folk-lore of their home-land.

The Swedish people have three churches in San Jose: Immanuel Swedish Lutheran Church, 345 South Market Street, with Rev. C. J. Rosequist, 1132 North First Street, as minister; Mission Covenant, 136 West San Carlos Street, with Rev. C. H. Peterson, 275 Rhodes Court, as minister. (This church was formerly the Swedish Evangelical Mission.); Swedish Baptist Church, 92 East San Antonio Street, Rev. Axel Carlson, 1176 Magnolia Street, minister.

The Swedish Lutheran Church is the largest and the most prominent of the three. It was founded in 1884 by Dr. J. Telleen, coast missionary and pastor of the San Francisco Ebenezer Swedish Mother Church of California.

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"Swedish in Santa Clara County"
(continued)

Rev. C. J. Rosenquist has been minister of this church for six and one-half years and, up until 1933, the services were exclusively Swedish. Today they are said in English, and many other nationalities attend these services. The church belongs to the "Augustana Synod of North America".

The Swedish people in the Santa Clara Valley as a rule intermarry into other Scandinavian people, but are not very clannish. Some are attending night schools. Their customs do not differ from the American customs, and their discourse is chiefly English.

CONSULTANTS:

Attorney Wretman, First National Bank Building

Rev. C. J. Rosenquist, 1132 North First Street

Miss Miller, First National Bank Building

May 6, 1936

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ETHNOGRAPHY - CLASS III B
NEGROES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

There are 254 Negroes in San Jose and 536 in Santa Clara County. The men are chiefly occupied in shoe-shine stands, as janitors, elevator operators, with several mechanics and chauffeurs. The women are mostly cannery workers and servants.

San Jose has no Negro attorneys, doctors, dentists, or business men. They do very little agricultural work. They marry among their race, and speak exclusively English. They follow American customs, and attend local schools.

Most of the Negroes in Santa Clara County are originally from the states of Oregon and Washington. A very few are from the southern states, who came here for the privileges denied Negroes below the Mason and Dixon line.

There is a small colony of Negroes on North Seventh street, between Julian and Washington streets. There is also a small colony of them at the extreme east end of Keyes street, San Jose.

The Negroes of San Jose have no churches of their own, but attend various places of worship. Father Devine's Mission, first founded in San Jose in July 1934 at the corner of East San Salvador and Sixth streets, but now situated at 258 South Second street (since February 6, 1935), is one of the missions they widely attend. It is under the supervision of Mrs. Rumble and her staff of six people. She is white, but is a staunch Father Devine disciple. At this "Mission of Peace" many of the Negroes

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ETHNOGRAPHY - CLASS III B

NEGROES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

assemble on Sundays (their weekly meeting), where, at the end of each service, fifteen-cent dinners are served.

A publication, giving all addresses and speeches of Father Devine, is widely read by these Negroes. This magazine contains thirty sheets; was started in Los Angeles by a white man who was supposed to have been miraculously healed of an incurable disease after becoming a Father Devine disciple. This was in October 1934. Since then this publication has become a national and international mouth-piece of Father Devine mission.

The Negroes in San Jose have two societies that foster them as a unit:

Santa Clara County Civic League of Negro Voters

California Progressive League, with W. P. Vance, 246 North Seventh street, president.

CONSULTANTS:

Dr. Nellie Dee Richards, 282 - 3rd street

Mrs. Rumble, Father Devine Mission, 258 South 2nd street

Mrs. Vance, 246 North Seventh street.

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THE ENGLISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

There are 1846 foreign born English and 3706 native born of English parentage in Santa Clara County. They live in all parts of the county; are not segregated in any particular locality. They are engaged in industry, commerce, and are well represented among teachers and doctors.

The majority of foreign born English have become American citizens. They follow American customs and, though marrying widely among the Scotch, they intermarry with other nationalities.

The English excel as business men. Many are executives in leading banks of the county, in real estate offices, and are well represented in branches of administration. Their ingenuity for leadership has widely influenced the promotion of county conditions and prosperity. San Jose's two daily newspapers, - the San Jose Mercury Herald, and the San Jose Evening News, were originally founded by persons of English extraction. These two papers have been the county's chief mouthpieces, moulding the political and civil life of Santa Clara County.

In 1901, E. A. and J. O. Hayes, brothers of English descent, bought the Morning Mercury from the creditors of Charles M. Shortridge. August 8, 1903 they purchased the controlling interest of the Herald from Alfred Holman. About 1904 these two early newspapers were combined into one, called

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THE ENGLISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

the "San Jose Mercury Herald". Since then it has developed into the largest and leading newspaper of Santa Clara County. The present office, 30 West Santa Clara street, San Jose, has been its headquarters since May 1, 1926. Mr. J. O. Hayes is still the head.

The San Jose Evening News was founded by Hugh A. De Lacy (English) Monday, July 23, 1883, at 322 Santa Clara street, San Jose. Mr. O. Logan of English extraction took it over May 2, 1927, his first office being at 80 South Second street, San Jose. The present office of the Evening News is at 64 West San Antonio street, San Jose.

The Sherman and Clay Music Corporation, founded by two Englishmen, L. Sherman and P. T. Clay, in a San Francisco side-street, about 1860, has become the largest company of its kind on the Pacific Coast, having large branches in the states of Oregon and Washington. A branch began operating in San Jose in 1906, and has grown to be the largest music store in the county, supplying the best in music and musical instruments. It employs all San Jose people, and its present address is 273 South First street.

There are in Santa Clara County two English lodges: Sons of St. George, Victory Lodge #237, Daughters of St. George, Empire Lodge. Both are in San Jose. They have no societies in Morgan Hill or Gilroy.

The Sons of St. George Victory Lodge was developed in about 1891 from an old Almaden branch, named for the many

ETHNOGRAPHY - CLASS III-B
THE ENGLISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

Englishmen that were working in the Almaden mines of that time. Today it has forty-two members, and they meet at the Druids Hall, corner of Market and San Carlos streets. The members are exclusively people of the British Empire, or descendants whose ancestors came from the Empire, be it on their father's or mother's side. Those arriving here have to become naturalized American citizens before they can become eligible for membership into the lodge.

This lodge's greatest celebration takes place when the San Francisco lodges, the "Burnaby" and the "Pickwick" invite its members to come and watch their soccer team battling for honors against other contestants. These games are mostly played against the soccer teams of visiting British naval vessels. The Burnaby and the Pickwick Sons of St. George team is composed of English and Scotch players, - exclusively members of the lodges, - and is reputedly the best on the Pacific Coast.

The San Jose lodge has a night baseball team: "Sons of St. George Ball Club", organized in May 1935. Alma Thorpe is manager. All the players are lodge members. Last year (1935) at the end of the playing season, this team held second honors.

Mr. S. H. Jarvis, Durling and Baker, North Market street, San Jose, is president of the Sons of St. George Victory Lodge. He has been a member for seven years; has held this position since December 1935, and will hold it until date

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THE ENGLISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(continued)

of expiration, which will be in the month of May, the term of presidency being six months. Mr. Jarvis was born in London, and has been in America twenty-five years.

Mr. Charlie Tonkin, in the lodge for forty-five years, and active to the last, passed away the latter part of February 1936. He was one of the first members.

The Daughters of St. George Empire Lodge, with Mrs. Nancy Storr, 386 North 11th street, president, was founded in 1922, with Mrs. Lizzie Carliver as first president. Their first meeting took place at Hale's Hall, over the present Kress store, 170 South First street, San Jose. Later they met in Costa Hall. They now meet at Odd Fellows Hall, between Second and Third on Santa Clara street, every first and third Tuesdays of each month, and their membership reaches sixty.

The Daughters of St. George Empire Lodge every year celebrate St. George's Day by attending the Trinity Episcopal Church, 81 North 2nd street. Rev. Mark Rifenbark, 176 South 14th street, is minister.

This club has a sewing circle composed of forty members, all English or descendants of British subjects. They meet on alternative Thursdays at each member's home in alphabetical order.

Palo Alto has the Sons of St. George Lodge of Palo Alto, and was originally another Almaden branch. San Mateo has the "Tralfalgar Sons of St. George Lodge", named

after the famous naval battle fought October 21, 1805, off the Cape of Trafalgar, at the northeast entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, in which Admiral Nelson lost his life after defeating the combined French and Spanish fleets under command of Villeneuve and Gravina.

The Supreme American Order, Sons of St. George Lodge, was founded in 1873, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge, with headquarters in the East, is above the Sons of St. George lodges, and the Supreme Lodge is above the Grand Lodge.

CONSULTANTS:

San Jose Chamber of Commerce

Mr. G. Logan Pagne, Publisher, Evening News

Mr. J. O. Hayes, Publisher, Mercury Herald

Mrs. Montgomery, Sherman and Clay

Mr. Jarvis, president Sons of St. George Lodge

Mrs. Nancy Storr, president Daughters of St. George

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ETHNOGRAPHY - CLASS III-B

SCOTCH AND IRISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

There are approximately 650 foreign born Irish and 2544 native born of Irish parentage in Santa Clara County. They are spread throughout the county, and are engaged in various branches of work. They are willing workers, self-reliant, and have done their share in promoting the economic and social welfare of the county.

The majority of foreign born Irish have become citizens. Their customs do not vary from American customs. The American born Irish have intermarried widely among other nationalities, chiefly among people of English, German, and Italian extraction. The Irish are not a very clannish people; have no particular locality where they are segregated.

The Irish in San Jose have one large society, - the Hibernians, a branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, originally started in Ireland about sixty years ago. The members of this lodge meet twice a month (first and third Mondays). There are one hundred and seventy-five members, who meet in the Slavonian Hall, North Third street, San Jose.

This lodge is a branch of the national order, with headquarters in the East, and was at a time one of two minor unimportant Irish societies. These two were combined fifteen years ago, creating the present society. The present president is David Noonan, and the term of presidency is one year.

The Irish observe St. Patrick's Day (March 17) with imposing ceremonies. It is a day to commemorate the

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SCOTCH AND IRISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(Continued)

patron saint of Ireland (St. Patrick) for his work in ridding the country of venomous snakes. This celebration takes place at St. Patrick's Church (Irish) at 395 East Santa Clara street, with Rev. E. J. Maher officiating. In other communities, of course, the occasion is observed at division churches.

The majority of Irish wear the shamrock on this day, the national emblem of Ireland. That night the celebration culminates with a banquet at the St. Claire Hotel, corner of Market and San Carlos streets, San Jose. The motif of the banquet is green. Green table cloths are spread over the tables, green frosting is spread over cakes, green jello is served, and green candles are lit. The guests wear the green costume of Ireland.

Several years ago the lodge used to turn out in all its splendor by parading in the streets, but today their celebration is limited to the description above.

The Irish make very good civil servants. They are well represented by police and officers. There are 10 in the San Jose City Police Force, and 6 deputies in the Sheriff's County Force. The sheriff of Santa Clara County, Mr. George Lyle, is part Irish.

An Irishman, Major Alfred Wells, sent out from London by Balington Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, an international organization having no national boundaries, founded the Salvation Army's first branch on the Pacific Coast. This was in San Francisco fifty-three years ago. Under

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ETHNOGRAPHY - CLASS III-B
SCOTCH AND IRISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
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his direction this branch developed into a large, well disciplined organization, playing its part in present times, giving to the needy and helping the destitute. Today in San Jose there are the Social Service Department, and the Salvation Army Corps Spiritual Department. The social department was founded here twenty-five years ago, and today is under the supervision of Adjutant O. P. Strickland. It is situated at 575 South First street. The spiritual department was the first founded - fifty years ago, and is under the leadership of Captain Kelso, at 275 West San Fernando street.

Many Irish also attend the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 325 Willow street, with Father E. T. McAllister, Reverend, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 90 South Market street, with J. C. Grisez as Reverend.

There are approximately 411 foreign born Scotch and 934 native born of Scotch parentage in Santa Clara County. They live in every part of the county, and are not segregated in any one locality. Their work embraces many branches, chiefly horticulture, in which they rank among the best. Their customs are like American customs. The foreign born have become American citizens. The native born have intermarried to some extent, and the accent of

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SCOTCH AND IRISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(Continued)

the mother tongue has practically disappeared.

The Scotch have one society in San Jose: Bonnie Doon Lodge #209, Daughters of Scotia, with Mrs. Annie J. Wilson, 255 North 15th street, as Chief Daughter. This society was formed several years ago, with only women as members. Many of the men belong to the English lodge (Sons of St. George).

The Scottish Rite Temple, corner of North Third and St. James streets, San Jose, is one of the most beautiful buildings in the county. It was built in 1924, and was dedicated in January to the Scottish Rite Bodies. Its cost in erection exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. It has marble steps and marble flooring. Mr. Ernest Rankin, Scotch, is head secretary. The president is Doctor E. A. Abbott, with Judge William S. James as past president. The term of presidency is one year. Many Scotch are members of this powerful organization.

The Scotch attend practically the same churches the English do. These are Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1349 The Alameda, with Rev. Hugh Jones as minister, and the First Presbyterian Church, 60 North Third street, San Jose, with Rev. A. H. Saunders as minister.

The Scotch are well represented in doctors and attorneys. Mr. Louis Oneal is one of the outstanding attorneys of the county. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, with a political and social influence spreading beyond the county

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SCOTCH AND IRISH IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY
(Continued)

boundaries. He is a lover of horses, having bred upon his ranch above Los Altos some of the finest horses in the county. Today he has 37 stallions. In the development of this breeding farm Mr. Oneal has bought some of the finest horses money can buy. These with ones he has raised locally has given him a prize assortment. His Kentucky stallion Ivanhoe, and the Virginian, are jet black horses, and are Mr. Oneal's best. Ivanhoe was sired by "Lime-Stone McDonald"; the Virginian out of "Waverland's Choice". The purpose of this farm is to breed and raise the best type of stallion that produce the finest grade of stock and saddle horses. They are only used in special exhibition classes.

Mr. Louis Oneal has practiced law in San Jose for 41 years. His present office is on the 3rd floor of the First National Bank Building, corner of First and Santa Clara streets, San Jose.

The Scotch in Santa Clara County are noted for their conservativeness, and their ingenuity in dealing with financial problems.

CONSULTANTS:

Sheriff George Lyle of Santa Clara County

Attorney Louis Oneal

San Jose Chamber of Commerce

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"SLAVONIANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY"

There are approximately 3000 foreign born Slavonians and 7000 native born of Slavonian parentage in Santa Clara County. They are spread throughout the county and are engaged in farming and restaurant work. Ninety per cent are in agriculture, are hard working people and very successful, and have adapted themselves to local farming conditions very readily. This has been partly due to the fact that feudal systems and lack of space in their own countries prevented them from having their own land. Today eighty per cent of those that arrived here own their own farms.

The foreign born Slavonians adopt American customs easily, and upon arrival here, as a rule, become American citizens. They do not intermarry, excepting the American born, who chiefly marry among the young Italian Americans.

The Slavonians have a tendency to be more Latin at heart and temperament than Italians. Ninety per cent are Catholics, and seventy per cent of these are Roman Catholics, the other Greek Catholics. The other five per cent are non-Catholics. They have no schools or churches of their own. They attend Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 325 Willow Street, San Jose, with Reverend E. T. McAllister, 325 Willow Street, as minister, and St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 90 Market Street, with Reverend J. C. Grisez, minister. Their baptism and marriage ceremonies take place at these two churches, their graduations at Notre Dame High School, South Second Street.

The Slavonians are mostly segregated on the west side of the valley. Fremont, Sunnyvale, Cupertino and Mt. View. They speak the Slavonian language among themselves, and English to people of other nationalities.

In San Jose they are well represented in attorneys, there being Attorney Andrew Scorsur, Grant Building, Kenneth Malovoz, Gerald S. Chargin and Victor A. Chargin, brother, First National Building, who have been practicing law for six years. Miss Frances E. Chargin, Bank of America Building, is a cousin of the Chargin attorney brothers, and is the only woman practicing law in Santa Clara County.

The Slavonians first invaded the Mother Lode Country in the early 90's, going into the gold mines to work. But upon learning of the Santa Clara County, with its wonderful agricultural possibilities, the tide turned with the result that today the Slavonians are a moral and economic factor in the existence of Santa Clara County. They strongly believe in representation, and at election time vote for candidates whom they think would give the Slavonians their due as citizens of the county. The result of this strong belief is the "Slavonic Alliance of California", a strong, semi-political, state-wide organization created in San Francisco in 1926, of nothing but Slavonian Societies. It is not benevolent, but social and fraternal. There are about eight

"SLAVONIANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY"
(Continued)

Slavonian societies in Santa Clara alone that belong to this powerful league. The largest and most influential is the Slavonian-American Benevolent Society, with membership of 350, with N. L. Lusich president. This society was founded in San Jose, April 4, 1894, with fifteen charter members, of which four are still living today. These are: A. P. Le Pesh, J. H. Chargin, father of Attorney Chargin, Steve Zaro and George Militach, all from San Jose. The main purpose of this society is, social, fraternal, sick and death benefits. They meet at the Slavonian Hall twice a month, every second and fourth Friday of the month, at 53 North Third Street. This building was made possible by stock holders known as the Hall Association Corporation. The term of presidency is one year.

There is the Croatian Society, an insurance and benevolent society, members, 150, having chapters throughout the United States. Membership, however, is limited to Croations only. The local chapter was founded in San Jose in 1915, but the mother lodge was founded in the East in 1861. They meet every third Thursday of the month at the Slavonian Hall. A. M. Millich is president.

There is also the Serbian Society of Saratoga with membership of 100, and the Slavonian Society of Mt. View, better known as Mt. View Glumac Club, with membership of 100.

The Napredak Club of Cupertino was organized in January 1927, has a membership of 200, all Yugoslavians, and is not a benevolent society, but purely a social one. The president is Peter Tikvica. This society in 1927 bought an old school house in Cupertino for their hall. Members eventually bought stock, with the result that in 1935 remodeling began on the structure. By May, 1936 a \$30,000 building was completed, having two large meeting halls, a beautiful dancing pavillion, capable of holding 500 couples at one time, an elaborate plunge, refreshment booths, place for bocchi games, large barbecue pits, a beautiful park with parking facilities, and tables to accommodate 2000 people. This park has the largest picnic grounds in the county.

Each year from May 1st to October 1st picnics are held there by Slavonians of the Santa Clara County and the Bay area.

The progressive Slavonian-American Voters league, and the Austrian Benevolent Society are two other clubs founded in San Jose. The Austrian Club, with membership of 300, was organized in 1900. They meet at the old Knights of Pythias Hall on South Second street. It is a social and Fraternal society.

The Yugoslavs are very provincial people. Off the Dalmation shores in the Adriatic Sea, there is a small Island known as the Island of Brac. In Santa Clara County there are

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"SLAVONIANS IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY"
(Continued)

several hundred who hail from this island, and they have formed a society called Yugoslav Society Brac. Organized in 1928, with J. H. Chargin as president. It has 100 members, who are exclusively people from this islet. They believe themselves superior to the Slavonians that come from the interior and mountainous country. The fact that the island is near Italy has, permeated them with a strong Italian influence.

The Slavonic Alliance of California has a total of 64 Slavic Societies in the state, with 11 districts. The Santa Clara district is No. 6. There are approximately 90, 000 Slavonians in the State of California.

Consultants: Attorney Gerald Stephen Chargin, San Jose Chamber of Commerce.

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CITIES
ALVISO, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

In the early days of the Santa Clara Valley almost all imports and exports had to come in and go out by water, and Alviso at the head of the south arm of San Francisco Bay, nine miles from San Jose, became an important town and the port of the valley. Alviso was incorporated in 1852 and claims to hold the oldest city charter granted by the state of California, but it was allowed to lapse; renewed later. The municipality is still existent, the oldest incorporated town in California.

It was from Alviso that the quicksilver went out to the world markets from the New Almaden Mines. Hides, tallow, wheat, barley, and hay were also shipped from Alviso's port; large warehouses were built there, and several fine homes, including that of Peter Burnett, first governor.

In the late 80s when boom days came to California and transcontinental railroads ran excursions into California on one dollar tickets for the trip, San Jose and the valley experienced a boom; railroads were built and one of these ran through Alviso. This put water shipping almost out of business.

It was at this time that a townsite called New Chicago was platted near Alviso and lots sold at auction. Many different enterprises were incorporated and a lot of stock speculation ensued. Among such enterprises was that of a watch factory which was built in New Chicago. It was a large three-story affair practically thrown together, and it lasted long enough as a manufacturing industry to produce just ^{seven} ~~one~~ watches, ~~and whether or not~~ ~~this watch was of the Waterbury sort history fails to record, but~~

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CITIES
ALVISO, SANTA CLARA COUNTY
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that watch factory was a joke of the section for many years afterward, as was also New Chicago. Money was sunk in lots over which the tides ebbed and flowed daily, and the end of it all is written in the sales for delinquent taxes marking the records of the county.

About 1916 The Morning Times of San Jose which flourished for a period, as have many other long gone newspapers of the valley, aroused interest in the matter of Port San Jose which was centered at Alviso, at the head of the Guadalupe channel. A strip of land 150 feet in width was taken into the city by votes of the people from San Jose and Alviso. The state legislature ratified the action of the people of San Jose and of the town of Alviso, which also voted to give over a section of land surrounding the head of the Guadalupe for improvement of the port with warehouses, and for the dredging of the channel, forming of a turning basin and other improvements. An appropriation was made by Congress for the work of improving and widening the channel and the outer bay arm down to the Dumbarton bridge. But, railroad and other interests brought pressure to bear, and the whole project lapsed; however, the legislative acts still exist unrepealed, and the city of San Jose is still holder of the territory annexed.

The South Bay Yacht Club, organized in San Jose, has its club house at Alviso. Many local yachting sportsmen own boats, and the summer season sees much activity in sailing.

Today Alviso is being improved by a levy system surrounding the town, put in under WPA supervision, and considerable

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ALVISO, SANTA CLARA COUNTY
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activity has been shown in reviving the port matter, a port district formed, and efforts made to secure government aid in developing the port. But, the old Alviso of busy water shipping days is just a small village, really, and its main industry is the Bay Side Canning Company, which operates only in the active fruit and vegetable canning season.

AUTHORITIES:

History of Santa Clara County	-	Eugene T. Sawyer
History of Santa Clara Valley	-	Major H. S. Foote
History of Santa Clara Valley	-	Monroe Fraser
Official records		

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

- By GUY C. MILLER -

The original townsite of Palo Alto was purchased by Timothy Hopkins from Henry W. Seale and the town was plat-
ted first under the name of University Park. Mr. Hopkins has
also been credited with the selection of the original street
names. This claim has been disputed at various times, with
especial mention made of W. H. Mills, then general land agent
of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mills was one of the agents
of Hopkins in the sale of lots in the new town and the public
library has a blueprint, presented by W. H. Myrick of Mayfield,
bearing the legend "University Park (Palo Alto station, coast
division, S. P. Co.), property of Timothy Hopkins, Wm. H. Mills,
Agent, R. R. Building, Fourth & Townsend Sts., San Francisco."

Recently Mr. Hopkins made the statement to the writer
that he chose the names, and any criticism for such choice he
would take upon himself. This statement was later repeated
both to the writer and to one of our pioneers, Mr. Emory E.
Smith, with the addition by Mr. Hopkins, that he gave consider-
able thought to the subject. He does not, however, consider
the matter of great importance and once wrote "It really matters
little who named the streets." The writer has taken a contrary
attitude but his persistence in following up details and check-
ing different stories has been met with unfai ling courtesy on
the part of Mr. Hopkins, who finally wrote in answer to the
positive claim that Mills had chosen the new name of Channing
avenue: "The original list, without exception, were selected
by me alone."

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

- By GUY C. MILLER -

(Continued)

There is an old story that the choice of names was referred by Mr. Hopkins to his wife. As they were about to depart for Europe a quick solution was found in her suggestion that the names be taken from the books in their library. Mr. Hopkins comments: "There is no truth in this legend. The literary names were selected because of their appropriateness to a college town."

Most of Names Literary

These literary names scarcely need explanation. Homer and Seneca are classic authors. Addison, Chaucer, Cowper, Kingsley, Lytton, Marlowe and Pope are English writers. The others are American authors or statesmen.

Waverley, chosen for Scott's novel, appears on the first official map as "Waverly." The latter is said to be the standard spelling of an old English family name and this may account for the confusion which continues to this day. Before the recent change in our city transportation the Waverley street bus carried a card in front with that spelling, while one on the side gave the alternative form. It is recalled that the town trustees once rejected some street signs because of the spelling "Waverly." This action or some other which it is impossible to find because a much-needed index in the city records is lacking, seems to have settled the matter officially for Waverley.

Of the non-literary forms University is obvious.

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

- By GUY C. MILLER -

(Continued)

Guinda is Spanish for wild cherry, though our pronunciation "gwinda" does not follow the rules of that language. Talula, which appealed to Mr. Hopkins for its music, ran through what is now Rinconada Park parallel to the town boundary, where later Hopkins avenue was opened (the latter was named by J. F. Parkinson). Long officially closed, part of the old street is still in use at the side of the municipal plant.

Use of Personal Names

Kellogg was a name in the Hopkins family and Alma that of a family friend. The latter appealed also for its simplicity and because, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet, it seemed appropriate for the first street above the railroad. The name has gone far beyond our boundaries with the street continued to Mountain View, where the name was recently adopted for the extension in that town.

It seems not to have occurred to Mr. Hopkins to follow the idea suggested by Alma and arrange the other names in alphabetical order, the lack of which is the only serious criticism ever made on the subject. When the town was much smaller the late H. W. Simkins, then editor of the Times, suggested a rearrangement to carry out this plan but obtained no response.

No satisfactory reason can be given for Forest, even by Mr. Hopkins. The name frequently appeared in early days spelled with two r's and is shown thus on some maps.

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

- By GUY C. MILLER -

(Continued)

While this suggests that the name may have been given for the actor, Forrest, the official map bears the present spelling. The name was probably determined by the oaks for which Forest avenue was noted even then, when trees were much more numerous than now, especially in the streets.

Location and Names Changed

Marlowe, running at an acute angle from University and Pope to the creek, through what is now Mr. Medcraft's lawn, has been "moved." The street was closed and the name given to the new connection between the end of Palo Alto avenue in Crescent Park and University avenue. (Crescent Park, purchased at the same time as the rest of the townsite, was not added to the town until some years later and its present name and its streets are recent developments).

The first Pope street was the single block from the creek to University avenue. The one-block street leading from this intersection at an angle to Hamilton was called Chaucer. Neglected in its original adobe state and with no residences it was of no importance for many years, but its existence was finally recognized by dropping the name and making it part of Pope. The opening of North Palo Alto with its Pope street opposite ours, the building of the bridge, the extension of mail delivery across the creek, all combined to cause such confusion that last December our Pope street was abolished and the name of Chaucer not only restored to its original location

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

- By GUY C. MILLER -

(Continued)

but given to the old Pope street as well.

Early History in Old Roads

Middlefield road was a prominent San Mateo county highway, with a history going back at least to 1853, and the name was naturally given to the connecting street. The survey beginning at the railroad placed the street somewhat out of line with the road but this was not considered of any consequence in the traffic conditions of that day.

Embarcadero road has a history quite as old as Middlefield and may antedate it. Laid out on present lines in 1872 and named long before that, both street and name had official standing when the town was founded and both were accepted as they were, with the street then and for long afterward the town boundary.

Palo Alto avenue was not one of the original streets, and its story belongs with the so-called "in-between" streets. All of the latter resulted when purchasers, singly or in groups, found themselves in possession of large blocks which would easily lend themselves to the opening of new streets, thus adding materially to frontage. As not all of the first buyers did this we have the unsatisfactory condition of streets which "jump" and of others which do not run entirely through the city; also of the same street with different names in different locations. One of these, Scott, has a surprisingly long history.

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

- By GUY C. MILLER -

(Continued)

As an illustration of the influence of names it may be mentioned that locating the Unitarian church on Channing avenue was not entirely an accident. The field secretary, with Prof. H. D. Gray then and now a professor in the Stanford English department, and Prof. Karl G. Rendtorff, recently retired head of the German department, "for sentimental reasons" chose a lot on this street. This it was necessary to discard. "The final selection" however, according to Professor Rendtorff, "was largely due to the association the name of Channing has for any friend or member of the Unitarian Society."

The story or the origin and meaning of Palo Alto street names would naturally begin with those found on the first plat of the town, made for Timothy Hopkins and filed at his request with the county recorder February 27, 1889, under the name of University Park. Mr. Hopkins, however, made sales immediately after this plat was made and before the map had been recorded.

One of these early sales, handled by the pioneer real estate dealer, J. J. Morris, and embracing blocks 49 and 50, was made to a group of six people, one from Reno, the others from Benicia. The property was at once subdivided and put on the market by the new purchasers, who filed their map November 28, 1888. The large blocks naturally suggested to the owners the advantage of a new street. This street,

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

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(continued)

the first to be put through the original blocks, was named Fulton for one of the group, and as the plat was recorded three months before that of the entire town this became the first of our streets to receive an official name.

Teachers First Buyers

Mr. Hopkins divided all blocks uniformly into quarters, with no further subdivisions. Four members of this group each took one of the units, the others each buying two quarter blocks. Three were teachers in the Benicia schools, one of whom, Emma M. Garretson, is known to be deceased. Of Cassie Cook and Mary E. Moore no trace can be found.

J. E. Crooks bought a quarter in each block facing University avenue (between Middlefield and Guinda). Crooks served through the Civil War, part of the time as telegrapher at Grant's headquarters, and held the same position at the White House for four years when Grant was president. Coming west he was telegrapher at various stations between Sacramento and Truckee until he was made land agent for the railroad. In this capacity he played an important part in settling the difficulties with the Mussel Slough squatters on railroad land in Tulare county, a story treated by Frank Norris in "The Octopus". He organized the Bank of Benicia in 1882 and served the town as school director and

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, FOUNDER, SELECTED ORIGINAL NAMES

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(continued)

mayor. He also founded the Bank of Hayward about 1904 and died there in 1908 at the age of 65.

Jesse Poundstone, then an employee of the Bank of Benicia, bought the quarter block next to Crooks, paying \$400 for the property and finding considerable difficulty in making a resale. Mr. Poundstone, apparently the only surviving member of this group, has long been a prominent farmer at Grimes, Colusa county. He has made a reputation as a leader in reclamation problems, is manager of the West Side Levee District, and has been for 30 years trustee and for 26 years president of Reclamation District 108. He is an active worker in the State Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the California Water Resources Commission by appointment of Governor Rolph in August last.

It is impossible to determine exactly how the name of Fulton came to be chosen for the new street, whether by agreement or by suggestion of someone in the group. Mr. Poundstone states that the buyers of the land were more interested in making a resale than in choosing a name. No papers or letters on the subject are available but statements from Mr. Poundstone, from a younger brother of Crooks, now mayor of Benicia, and from the widow of Fulton, remove all doubt that the name was given in honor of Fulton and not, as has been commonly assumed, for the Fulton of steamboat fame. The map was filed for record by Crooks and it is a reasonable assumption that he gave the name of his associate and friend to

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

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(continued)

the street.

Fulton Born in Ohio

Robert Lardin Fulton was born in Ohio. After a common school education and a short business experience he went to work for the Erie Railroad. In later years he wrote that he had been telegraph operator, station agent, brakeman, conductor, and train dispatcher before he could vote. While on the Erie he sensed the opportunity offered by the building of the new road to the West and volunteered in the service of the Central Pacific. He was taken on as dispatcher, holding the position until the road was finished.

On the completion of the railroad Fulton was made agent in charge of lands from Colfax to Ogden, serving with great credit until he was retired on pension in 1914, after 40 years in the position. He edited the Reno Gazette for a number of years and became one of the best-known citizens of Nevada. Interested especially in reclamation, better farming methods, and furtherance of education, he gave much time to writing and speaking. Though holding no office he was a strong force in politics, taking a decided stand on moral issues. He twice led a successful fight against the Louisiana lottery and was instrumental in the passage of an anti-gambling measure.

Author of "Epic"

Out of Fulton's experience with the railroad he wrote "The Epic of the Overland", valuable for its sidelights

PALO ALTO STREET NAMES

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on the building of the Central Pacific, with much material not found elsewhere. Permission to quote from this has been readily granted by his friend and publisher, A. M. Robertson. In an introductory biography Fulton's character is summed up in a paragraph which reads: "the outstanding feature is his splendid personality" which "impressed itself in a thousand ways upon his intimate friends and the state at large. He will long be remembered as a public-spirited citizen, shaper of the destinies of the commonwealth, and a delightful friend".

Fulton's death occurred October 25, 1920, at the age of 73. He had several friends in Palo Alto whom he visited many times, and it is probable that some of these friends are still living here.

(Fulton's photograph, and a copy of the map in the county recorder's office dedicating the street are on file in the public library, where they are available for reference).

Since the publication of the above, in the Palo Alto Times of February 18, 1932, the women whom it had previously been impossible to locate have been found. Miss Mary E. Moore, now retired, is living in Berkeley. Cassie Cook is now Mrs. Katherine C. Rich. After twenty-five years of teaching in the Oakland schools she also retired recently and is living in Piedmont.

MORGAN HILL,

This thriving community, situated on the floor of Santa Clara Valley, twenty miles South of San Jose on U.S. Highway 101, is the center of large orchards and vineyards, consisting chiefly of Prunes and Wine Grapes.

The first settlers in the district, other than the early Spanish ranchers, were the Murphy famile, consisting of Martin Murphy Sr, and the following children, Martin Jr, his wife and four children, James, his wife and one child, Bernard, Daniel, John. M, and Helen Murphy, who left Missouri with a large party early in 1844, and arrived at Sutter's Fort late that fall.

Hearing of the revolt then in progress, of the Mexicans against Spanish Rule, Martin Murphy, traveled to Los Angeles, and enlisted in the Mexican Army. After the successful end to the revolt early in 1845, he gathered his family together and moved to the Southern part of Santa Clara County, purchasing and locating on the Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche, where he resided for many years.

Early in 1852, William Host settled on the site of the Twenty One Mile House, erecting a small two story house, which was purchased late that year by William Tennant. The structure burned down in 1853, and a much larger structure erected by Tennant, and was a regular stage stop on the road to Gilroy, and other points to the south for many years.

The Murphy land holding acquired in various manners, were vast, and it is claimed that upon Martin Jr's death in 1883 their holdings exceeded three million acres in the State of California, while in Nevada and Arizona they had other large ranches. In Santa Clara Valley his holdings of land were from the Southern boundary of the Rancho Laguna Seca, which was owned by Capt. Fisher, to the Northern boundary of the Las Animas Rancho just north of the present town of Gilroy, a distance of Approximately Fifteen miles in length, and comprised the Rancho La Palca, Rancho Las Uvas, Rancho de San Francisco de Las Llagas, Pastoria de Las Borregas, Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche, and other parcels names of which appear to have been forgotten.

Martin Murphy Sr, and Capt. Fisher operated a slaughter house in San Francisco, in the late 50's, and it appears from sources of information available, that upon after obtaining the number of cattle the seller had, took ^{over} cattle, land and all in the course of the transaction.

Numbers of other settlers moved into the district in the late 50's and early 60's, among whom were the O'Toole, Kirby, and Cochrane families.

Kirby purchased several hundred acres from Murphy along the Coyote Creek, north of Madrone, erecting a house in 1861, which has been in continuous use, and still occupied by his descendents, having seen the rearing of three generations.

Cochrane arriving in the early 60's, purchased the rancho of a Spaniard named Hernandez, located in the lower Coyote Canyon, on the road to the Madrone Mineral Springs. The house of adobe bricks and logs, was erected in 1835 by Hernandez, and except for roof repairs and a coat of stucco on the outside, is still in daily use, being occupied at the present time by Mrs. A. M. Jackson, a descendent of Cochrane's.

This house was used several times as a resting place by Tiburcia Vasquez, on his many journeys between San Jose and San Ysidro. He always placed his horse in the barn, leaving the saddle on, but loosening the girth, in order to be able to make a quick exit if necessary.

To the west of Morgan Hill, stands a peak, originally called Loma de Tora, later known as Murphy's Peak and today called Nob Hill, by all except the older residents, who still refer to it as de Tora or Murphy's Peak. On the western slope, about half way up, is a cave, which has been used in times past as a temporary hideout for bandits, among whom were Vasquez and his band, who used to travel from the cave to the Twenty One Mile House for their entertainment.

Mr. Morgan Hill, from whom the town derives its name, arrived in 1882, was married in 1883 to the daughter of Daniel Murphy, given a tract of land north of the present time, and erected, a two story home, with a large veranda on three sides, which at the time was considered of a somewhat pretentious nature. The home, which is standing at the present time, in a well preserved condition, is located about seventy five yards from U.S. Highway 101, on the east side, and can be readily seen from the road, upon driving into Morgan Hill from the north.

The town was incorporated Nov. 10th, 1906, with a council form of government. The present Mayor ~~being~~ ^{is} Mr. John Telfer.

~~Sydney Russ.~~

SANTA CRUZ, SAN BENITO COs.

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STORIES OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

EVERGREEN CEMETERY

An inscription on one of the graves in Evergreen cemetery, Santa Cruz, reads in full "Londen Nelson, native of Tennessee, Born May 5, 1800, died May 17, 1860. He was a colored man and willed all his property to Santa Cruz School District No. I Rest in Peace." This is the story back of that cryptic note.

Nelson was born a slave and brought to California during the gold rush. When he was freed he came to Santa Cruz and bought a small lot on Water Street. Here he lived from some years, growing watermelons, mending shoes and making friends with the children of the community. Two years before his death a school had been started but lapsed for lack of funds. The negro therefore willed his land to the cause asking that it be sold and the funds thus raised used to reopen the school. By the time the money was available however, the school was going again so the bequest was used to build steps up the steep incline of the building.

In 1860 Evergreen was the fashionable place to be buried and it speaks well of the character of this man that he was laid to rest there with all due honor and ceremony. Today it is a most peaceful graveyard.

The natural setting is beautiful, against a hill heavily grown with oak trees and in the spring of the year carpeted with wild daisies. The roses have been allowed to run wild, ivy, blackberry and myrtle make a thick covering over the older section where the name plates are too weather-beaten to be legible. This was the first cemetery built in town and contains the graves of most of the pioneers. High on the hill is the section reserved for orientals with the inscriptions in Chinese. During their New Year celebration the graves are decorated with prayer papers and incense.

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STORIES OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

NIGGER JIM

Another colored man by the name of James ("Nigger Jim") Brodes was brought to this state under the agreement that he should have his freedom after working two years in the mines. "Nigger Jim" tired of the arrangement and skipped out to the Pajaro Valley where he lived in terror of recapture until the Emancipation Proclamation removed the fear. He became an important land-owner, the property known as Watsonville Heights belonged to him. Several other ex-slaves lived in this county and became highly respected citizens.

JUDGE BLACKBURN'S LAW

William Blackburn was one of the more colorful of the old time judges and during his alcalde-ship in Santa Cruz in the years 1847 to 1848 he dealt out justice with a summary hand. The law of the land stated that all court decisions had to be sent to the governor and receive his approval before the sentences could be carried out. Blackburn usually reversed the proceedings and though he was severely chastised at times he serenely rose above the gubernatorial displeasure and continued to deal out destiny as pleased him best. Once a Californian was brought before the court by an irate countryman. The two had had a quarrel and the prisoner had shaved the mane of his antagonist's favorite horse. This, in the early days was a great disgrace, for all Spaniards took ~~immense~~ pride in the flowing manes and tails of their beautiful horses. The judge loved a good gallery play and this case afforded him immense pleasure. With due deliberation and vast solemnity he thumbed through the imposing volumes on his desk and finally announced with malice and evident delight that the only rules governing such a case were to be found in the Bible, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Therefore the sentence followed logically, the culprit should himself be shaved in full view of the public and his hair used to stuff

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STORIES OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

JUDGE BLACKBURN'S LAW
(Continued)

a saddle so "that justice might ride triumphant on the mane of vice."

THE WHISKY COURT OF JUDGE BROWN

Judge Brown of Santa Cruz was a most remarkable man. His capacity for drinking hard liquor long and constantly was the subject of envy by many of his contemporaries. Though he lived in an almost constant state of saturation he usually managed to maintain his dignity and memory. One famous occasion both these qualities failed him entirely, much to the consternation of his court. One morning while he was in a very nasty frame of mind and more in his cups than usual a Mexican, Pedro Castro, was brought into the court accused of horse stealing. The judge had lost a highly prized animal a few days before and this added to his disagreeable state of mind on the morning in question. The prisoner was of definitely unpleasant appearance and the more the judge looked at him the more convinced he became that Pedro had stolen his horse. Out of the haze emerged this reality and without a moments hesitation his honor commanded;

"Pedro Castro, stand up! I believe you are the damned scoundrel who stole my horse. The sentence of the court is that before the sun shall set you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

When the district attorney attempted to demur the judge's temper mounted rapidly.

"Sit down, sir", he yelled. "This court knows it's business, and wants none of your interference. Mr. Sheriff see the judgment executed immediately; this court stands adjourned."

Having satisfied himself that justice was secured the irate judge retired to sleep off the effects of several quarts of poison. The officers of the court were anything but happy. None of them dared oppose the judge in this

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STORIES OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

THE WHISKY COURT OF JUDGE BROWN
(Continued)

mood and they feared for their lives should they fail to carry out the sentence. After due meditation they agreed that the clerk should enter judgment in the records and the sheriff make return that he had executed the prisoner.

The following morning the judge awoke much refreshed and after a few eye-openers appeared in the court in a benign and friendly mood. The court waited nervously. His honor glanced over the calendar and called the case of The People vs. Pedro Castro. The sheriff respectfully reported that the prisoner had been hanged. The judge was vaguely surprised but recovered his composure almost at once, reprimanded the sheriff mildly and announced that nevertheless the trial should proceed at once. The sheriff then produced the prisoner, who was quickly found guilty, sentenced and executed.

EARLY LYNCHINGS

Elementary as these trials may have been they had the vestige of law and order. There are some cases in the county that had no such pretenses. In 1856 in the Pajaro Valley some Spaniards were suspected of being horse thieves. A party of Americans attacked them while encamped on the river and killed them all. The following morning several Spaniards came into Watsonville and were promptly set upon by the same group of Americans. They put up a good fight until discretion proved the better part of valor and they all withdrew save one wounded man. This unfortunate was safely bound and the captors debated for some time whether to hang him on the spot or turn him over to the authorities. They decided to do the legal thing by the poor man when someone turned him loose. The sight of an escaping prisoner aroused the dread mob spirit, they overtook him and tied him to a hitching post. Then they allowed the Californian to smoke a cigarette

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STORIES OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

EARLY LYNCHINGS
(Continued)

before they hanged him.

A similar case occurred the same month. A native Californian was believed to be on too good terms with horse thieves so was arrested, brought before the authorities and released by them. This was more than his captors could bear, they gave chase and succeeded in recapturing the suspect. While they were arranging for a "trial" he again escaped was again captured and hanged as an example to all who associated with horse thieves.

COCK-EYED CHARLIE

One of the best known characters of the early days was Charlie Parkhurst, sometimes called "Cock-Eyed Charlie". This person, described as short of stature and lame in one leg was a stage driver of the most competent type. He was on several runs, over the Mt. Madonna grade, on the road from Watsonville to Santa Cruz and San Juan Bautista. He had a very capable and lurid vocabulary, he liked his little nip along the route and was a general favorite with all people. Finally Charley gave up driving and ran a half-way house where he cared for the relay teams, fed the drivers and did a bit of farming. In 1879 he sold the ranch and died that same year. Then the great mystery started for Charley turned out to be a woman. In spite of nation wide publicity for the story no heirs ever came to claim the estate and Charley's secret died with her.

BLOOD AND BANDITS

Domingo Hernandez specialized in killing foreigners for the love of gore and murder. He was one of the homliest men on earth if all accounts are true and he terrorized his victims by a tremendous mouth. His smile was infinitely worse than his frown. At one time he was captured, tried by a jury at

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STORIES OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

BLOOD AND BANDITS
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Monterey and sentenced to hang. There was some feeling of sympathy for him so he was put under a guard of thirty men to be present at the execution. Since Hernandez was heavy and the rope light the authorities were embarrassed when they parted company. The Spanish sympathizers deemed this the will of God. The prisoner was therefore returned to the jail and left unguarded after he received a quantity of good advice from the priest and the judge. Undaunted by this experience Hernandez continued his career of crime in the region of Soledad and in Santa Cruz County. He was very proud of his methods of killing foreigners. The two favorites were to ask for a light or a cigar and pretend to be busy with the gift until the traveler had advanced a few steps when Domingo shot him in the back. His second famous method was to ride up to a man and as he passed to stick a long knife between the victims shoulder blades. This was a popular means because it produced much agony and a slow death. The monster carried a string of foreigner's ears on his saddle bow.

"As it must to all men" death came to Domingo Hernandez and his companion Capistrano Lopez when they were captured in Santa Cruz and hung, this time for good.

Juana Hernandez, (no relation to Domingo as far as I have found) was a pleasant person, the wife of a vagabond and a perpetual dipsomaniac, she lived for many years on a ranch in the Calabazas laguna. In 1843 she became bored with the situation and migrated to Monterey as the mistress of an officer in Michel-torena's battalion of choles. She and her lover finally poisoned her husband but escaped punishment during a political upheaval. Juana eventually returned to the ranch at the laguna and was burned to death while in a drunken stupor. She

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was buried at Santa Cruz.

In 1823 an Indian by the name of Pomponio was the terror of the coast from Santa Cruz to Sonoma, he robbed the Indians of their women and the missions of goods. For sheer cruelty he had no equal save perhaps Three-Fingered Jack, lieutenant to Joaquin Murietta. One of his henchmen, Baltazar from the Soláded mission, was fatally wounded near Santa Cruz and begged his chief to take him to the mission to receive spiritual aid for the long journey ahead. Pomponio had no use for confessions, especially since he was likely to figure prominently in this one so he killed and burned the body of his assistant. He had a liking for such methods, having used them on at least one other such occasion.

Though Tiburcio Vasquez often passed through this section of the country none of his more spectacular raids took place in the county. In an encounter with a sheriff near Watsonville they were both badly wounded and in spite of his injury the bandit rode 60 miles to a retreat in the Arroyo Cantova, near the New Idria Mines.

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MUNICIPAL REPORT - SANTA CRUZ

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ, county seat of Santa Cruz County. This is a seaside, resort, and convention town. The population of 15,000 is largely made up of native American stock with a colony of Italians, mostly fishermen, and a sprinkling of orientals including Chinese, Japanese, and Phillipinos. There is a colony of Portuguese, descendants of a group who came from the Azores Islands in the early days. The town is built on the delta of the San Lorenzo River on the north spur of Monterey Bay, 78 miles south of San Francisco. All along the coast there is a narrow strip of fairly level land, never more than two miles wide. From this rise rolling hills gradually working up to the mountains. The San Lorenzo emerges from a narrow, rocky gorge onto a fertile plain. The business district of town is located on this low land on both banks of the river. Pacific Avenue (the main street of Santa Cruz) runs straight through the town ending at the beach. On both sides the land rises to low plateaus. On the east is Branciforte and Seabright; on the West the mission section.

Santa Cruz is reached from the north by three roads: State Highway No. 17, the main route from Los Gatos and San Jose through Glenwood and Scott Valley. Highway No. 1 follows the coast down from San Francisco by Half Moon Bay and Pescadero. The third road is the most scenic of them all. This is State Highway No. 9, the Sky-line Boulevard south from San Francisco. It follows along

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(continued)

the summit of the Santa Cruz range affording a magnificent view from the ocean to the Coast range. At Saratoga summit the road turns west down to Watermans Gap and then along the San Lorenzo Drive to Santa Cruz.

Entrance from the south is over Highway No. 1 to Watsonville. From here this road continues on to Monterey and Salinas and the highway through Chittenden. Connects with U.S. 101 near San Juan Bautista. (See foot note).

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES: Santa Cruz has seven public elementary schools, two junior high and one senior high. There are three Catholic schools, - two elementary and one high; the latter just for boys. There is a business college and The Caroline Swope Summer School for elementary teachers.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS: There are a great many district P.T.A. organizations, and the following: Rotary Club, Kiwanis, Lions, 20-30, Woman's Club, Soreptomists, Flower Lovers, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rod and Gun Club, Skeet Club, Rifle Club, American Legion, Boy and Girl Scouts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution, Elks, Moose, Woodmen, Eagles, Red Men, IOOF, Knights of Columbus, Native Sons and Daughters, W.C.T.U., Y.M.C.A., Yacht Club, Druids, B'nai Brith, and 4H Clubs.

CHURCHES: The town has many: Free Methodist, All Souls Unitarian, Messiah Lutheran, First Advent, Christian, Glad Tidings Tabernacle, First Church of Christ

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Scientist, Holy Cross Catholic, First Methodist Episcopal, First Congregational, First Presbyterian, Calvary Episcopal, First Baptist, and Seventh Day Adventist. There used to be an interesting Church in the Circle at the end of California street. Some years ago the church was destroyed by fire, but the circle remains in the center of a labyrinth of streets all going around in concentric circles. The Catholic Church, on High street, was erected in 1891 on the site of the old mission. Confessions are heard in Italian as well as English.

AMUSEMENTS: There are two theaters in Santa Cruz, and a third is now under construction. Both are only for movies, though they occasionally present road shows, but neither has equipment for a legitimate production. Amateur theatricals are usually given in the High School Auditorium.

The Casino and Boardwalk offer all the usual attractions. One may eat, drink, have photograph taken, ride the merry-go-round, roller-coaster, toy train, and Ferris wheel; play in the fun house; take speed boat drives; drive a boat, and play games of luck. The bay and the indoor plunge offer splendid swimming, and there is a fine wide beach for sun bathing. The slope is so gradual that aquaplaning is becoming very popular.

The Community Baseball Park on Water Street is modern and well built. The equipment includes flood

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(continued)

lights for night entertainment. The Santa Cruz home team, the Padres, perform here, and added attractions include wrestling and midget races.

Polo is of great interest in the county, largely due to the leadership of Mrs. Demming Wheeler, one of the finest players in the West. Pogonip Club, reached by going north on River Street and turning left on Runge, is under her supervision, and specializes in polo for women. Pasatiempo, on the Los Gatos Highway just out of the city limits, also has polo, for both men and women. Marian Hollins, the famous golfer, runs this club. Here she offers swimming, golfing, tennis, riding, and steeplechase racing, - even an occasional rodeo.

Santa Cruz has excellent facilities for tennis. At Casa del Rey Hotel on Cliff and First streets near the beach the courts are free to guests, but outsiders must pay 25¢ per person. A state-wide tournament is held here every summer. The High School courts on California street and the Seabright courts on Mountain View Avenue are open and free to the public.

There are many places to ride and hike. DeLaveaga Park on the outskirts of the city at the end of Branciforte street contains 640 acres and includes 23 miles of bridle trails. This park is owned by the city. There are two riding academies within easy reach of the city, - the Dell Owens Riding Stables at Pasatiempo and the Rose Acre

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Riding Academy, one mile east of Sequel on the Watsonville-Santa Cruz Highway. Both of these stables are reliable and supply fine horses. Numerous smaller establishments spring up in the summer time.

For those interested in golf Pasatiempo has a very fine course. Fees are \$1.00 weekdays, \$2.00 Sundays. Monterey Bay Golf and Country Club, five miles east of Santa Cruz on the Watsonville Highway, charges 75¢ and \$1.00.

Santa Cruz has a Yacht Club that sponsors a regatta every summer. Many yachts come for this. It is a festive occasion. There are many privately owned out-board motor boats and speed boats at the Municipal Pier. Canoeing is popular on the river.

At the junction of Pacific Avenue and Beach Street are courts for bocci ball and horseshoes. These are usually well filled. Santa Cruz has sent many horseshoe pitchers into national competition with highly satisfactory results.

ACCOMMODATIONS: There are thirty-four hotels listed ranging in price from \$1.50 and up. Near the beach are lots of small cottages and apartments that may be rented for week-ends or longer. Good auto camp accommodations are easily available.

FOOTNOTE to TRANSPORTATION: Southern Pacific trains serve Santa Cruz with two main lines. One comes

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(continued)

over the mountains to the north by way of Los Gatos and Glenwood. The other follows the coast line to Watsonville via Capitola and Aptos. From Santa Cruz a twelve mile spur line goes up the coast to Davenport. The line from Felton to Boulder Creek has been discontinued.

The Pacific Greyhound and Peerless busses run on regular schedule to the north and south. Headquarters for this service is at 143 Front street.

There is a landing field at Capitola but no regular plane service.

CLIMATE: Santa Cruz is noted for a very equable climate. The mean temperature is 56.3 and the rainfall averages 27.38. There is less fog here than at Monterey and practically no killing frosts.

MUNICIPAL REPORT OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ (Cont'd.)

ART: Santa Cruz is definitely art conscious.

It ~~the~~ harbors quite a number of painters and holds an annual state-wide exhibit every February. The Santa Cruz Art League was founded in 1918 by Mrs. Charlotte Blazer and Miss Margaret Rogers. They took over the property of the defunct Seabright Crafts, an institution that had taught weaving and handicrafts. By renting the apartments in the building they managed to raise the funds to put in a sidewalk, fix the gardens, and make a small gallery on the ground floor.

The league is composed of active members, associate, and life members. The associates aid in raising funds for the annual by giving teas, plays, and social functions. They also assist during the exhibit by serving tea in the sun parlor adjoining the galleries.

Among the local group of artists who have achieved recognition beyond the county limits are Lenore Naylor Penniman, best known for her flower water colors, and member of many art associations and clubs, including the National League of American Penwomen and Western Women. She is one of the most active members of the Santa Cruz League and has done a tremendous amount to encourage younger artists, and to build up the State Wide to the important position it now occupies. Her pictures hang in the Fellowship House in Chicago, the Christian Science Sanatoriums in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts and San Francisco, in the schools of Salinas, Live Oak, Branciforte, and Aptos. Mrs. Penniman

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has a long list of prizes, the most important being the National Water Color Prize awarded by the National League of American Penwomen from their exhibit in Chicago.

Miss Margaret Rogers specializes in marine paintings. She is the curator of the Art Gallery, and a tireless worker for the league. She too has a long collection of Honorable Mentions for her work, one in particular from the State Fair at Sacramento.

Cor de Gavere, landscape artist, a native of the Dutch East Indies, hung with the Royal Academy in England before coming to Santa Cruz. These three women are listed in "Who's Who in Art".

L. E. DeJoiner of Ben Lomond has gained his greatest fame by painting the redwoods among which he lives. His oils are familiar to most Californians and once took the popularity prize in the Oakland Municipal Art Gallery.

Edith Hamlin, a native of Santa Cruz, has acquired much success with her canvases, and some very interesting work on decorative textiles.

William Hyde Irwin of Brookdale has gained recognition in various types of art. Though he specializes in oil paintings, both figure and landscape, he does very splendid etchings and water colors. Mr. Irwin, a graduate of Stanford University, studied for some years in Europe before coming back to settle down in Santa Cruz County. His interesting collection of rodeo water colors are unusual

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in that they tackle the subject from back stage. Instead of the usual bucking horses he gives an authentic picture of the riders and ropers as they are between the acts. This group of paintings is of special interest to cowboys, cattlemen, and other hardy souls who know and love the range life. Prints and canvases by this young artist have been shown in France, San Francisco, New York, and Chicago, as well as with shows in other sections of the country.

Among the older artists who worked in this county are Frank Heath and Andrew P. Hill. Examples of their work may be seen in the Santa Cruz Library. The latter painter did much to publicise and preserve the redwoods in the Big Basin State Park.

Lillian Howard, for 40 years an art teacher in the local high school, exerted a strong influence on her pupils. She was best known for her pen and ink drawings.

The Santa Cruz Art League maintains a gallery open to the public free of charge on Pilkington street just off East Cliff Drive in Seabright. This is on the ground floor of the museum and is solely for the members of the league. The exhibit is changed every three months, - October, January, April, and July. There have been a few private shows and an occasional one-man exhibit, but these are the exception rather than the rule. In the Women's Exchange, 25 Walnut street, and the Casa Del Rey Hotel, Cliff and First streets, permanent shows are maintained by the league.

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The first Santa Cruz State Wide Art Exhibit was held in the Bayview Auditorium of the Casino in February 1928 and has been repeated every succeeding year. This show was sponsored by the Seaside Company and financed by S. W. Coleman, an associate member of the league. Mr. Coleman gave \$1000, of which \$500 was stipulated as a Purchase Prize for the best oil painting. The following year he also assisted financially but, after that, withdrew his support for the league proved itself capable of raising the necessary funds. Pictures are selected by a jury who award the prizes for oils, water colors, and pastels. The oils are then hung in the splendid Bayview gallery, a D-shaped room, large and well lighted. The water colors and pastels are hung in a smaller room, the two connected by a broad sunporch upon which the associate members serve tea every afternoon. In the mornings the show is open to school children attended by instructors. The interest among even the rural schools has been most encouraging.

The league offers the first prize for oils, the Santa Cruz Woman's Club maintains a purchase prize of \$100, and the Decorative Art and Women's Exchange offer a prize for color in honor of Lillian A. Howard, a charter member of the league and a great stimulus to the interest and development of art in this county. The Woman's Club retain the pictures they acquire through their prize to hang in a club building now under contemplation.

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An admission charge of 10¢ is necessary to help defray expenses. The show is becoming better with each succeeding presentation and now it quite justifies the years of labor and struggle expended by the league.

The Decorative Art and Women's Exchange offers a scholarship to deserving young artists. They have done splendid work in this line.

LIBRARIES: The Santa Cruz Free Public Library at 52 Church street was organized in 1868 by a voluntary association and adopted by the city in 1881. In 1902 Carnegie donated \$20,000, and two years later the new building was completed. This organization owns the \$3,000 Carnegie Garfield Park Branch Building, the \$3,000 Carnegie Seabright Branch, and the \$5,000 East Side Branch Building (partly a gift of Carnegie).

Among the collections found in this library are the Bruce Getchell and the Otto Kunitz Music Library, the most recent gift. Getchell was a miner from Alaska who came here, so runs the story, with a satchel of gold nuggets. He married and settled down to chicken raising, but soon tired of the monotony and returned to Candle, Alaska, where he remained until his death. In his will he left all his books to the Santa Cruz Library.

In the Children's Reading Room hang the paintings belonging to the Woman's Club. They are a temporary collection waiting here until the new club is finished. In the

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Main Reading Room are some old paintings, - two excellent views of early Santa Cruz by Frank Heath, and a portrait of Josephine Clifford McCrackin by Andrew Hill.

The Seabright branch is located on the 5½ acres that were a gift of Mrs. Bronson Peck of Chicago to the city of Santa Cruz in memory of William and Susan Tyrrell. On these grounds also stand the museum and art gallery.

The Santa Cruz County Free Library is part of the Public Library at 52 Church street. Santa Cruz is unusual in this respect. By agreement between the trustees of the library and the county supervisors this system was developed and seems to be entirely satisfactory to both parties. There are 82 branches, including those at Boulder Creek, Felton, Davenport, Capitola, and Aptos. The two most important branches are the \$2,500 Porter Memorial Building at Sequel and the \$1,200 Ben Lomond Branch Building. The Twin Lakes Branch on property owned by Twin Lakes Baptist Association was built by private subscription and donations of labor and material. The County Library was organized in 1916 and includes the entire county for tax and service, except Santa Cruz and Watsonville. Hours in this and the Public Library are 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., except Sundays and holidays, and Miss Minerva Waterman has charge of both.

The Santa Cruz County Law Library was established in 1896. Located in Room 3 of the Courthouse, it is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. week days. Other libraries are the Holy Cross School, LaSalle Parochial, the Santa Cruz High

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School, and the Santa Cruz County Teachers' Libraries.

The last named was established in 1889.

MUSEUMS: There are two museums in Santa Cruz, though only one is called by that name. The reliquary of the Mission contains some magnificent robes worn by the padres on state occasions. Some of the old record books are preserved in this room. They are nice volumes, hand made, and yellowed from time, but the writing is still legible and surprisingly fine. These contain the lists of births, marriages, baptisms, christenings, and deaths. In the corridor stands the baptismal font, made at the Mission, and used in all the early ceremonies. It is built of the sandstone so prevalent in the San Lorenzo Valley. In the chapel all the statues have been preserved; most of them were shipped to Monterey by boat and carried lovingly to their niches in the original church. Hand carved and decorated they have the true religious feeling so often found in primitive handwork. One of the nicest is the Virgin of Guadalupe. Some of the paintings are very lovely, primitive in conception, but sacred and tender.

This replica of the Mission was built in 1930 by Mrs. Richard Doyle, a devout Catholic whose faith and labors for the county are gratefully acknowledged by the townspeople. She is buried in the chapel of the Mission, as was her wish.

Services are held in the chapel, and it is open to the public. There is no admission fee, but any contributions are welcomed to aid in preserving the building. There

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are no regular hours of admission; the janitor of the Catholic church across the way acts as a guide for all interested parties.

The city of Santa Cruz has its museum in Seabright on the corner of East Cliff Drive and Pilkington street. Admission is free; hours of admittance are 2 to 5 Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. The property on which it stands also contains the library, and was the gift of Mrs. Peck to the city of Santa Cruz. Unfortunately the collection is much too crowded and does not contain a great deal pertaining to this specific locality. The exception is the Hicox collection of sea shells given by Laura J. Hicox, for many years custodian of the Lighthouse. In the old days this was a very responsible job, for the light had to be tended by hand, and this remarkable woman (a cripple) climbed the narrow stairs every night to keep the signal burning all through the long hours. She was fond of study, and spent the time in reading about the sea life along this coast. She collected a great many interesting specimens of shells, and these she willed to the museum.

Included among the Pilkington collection are numerous Indian baskets and some fine semi-precious stones. These were given to the city on condition that they be displayed.

The fireplace in the main room is faced on either side by two splendid redwood burl pillars. These were chosen and polished with great care, for they are so grained and

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matched as to give the effect of draped curtains framing the fire.

Perhaps the most unusual collection is that of natural knots in the stumps and branches of the madrone trees from Lake county. These assume the most fantastic shapes and have been carefully polished and named by the donor.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN SANT BENITO COUNTY

in the town of San Juan,

SAN JUAN MISSION, located one block east of the business section of town, on the north side of the Plaza. One of the finest of the old missions in good state of preservation, contains many interesting relics, the gardens are especially lovely. Below the church is a section of the original Camino Real ^{of Spanish Mission road,} and many of the fruit trees planted by the padres. In the graveyard lie four thousand Indians.

THE CASTRO HOUSE on the west side of the Plaza in San Juan, very old adobe in bad state. For many years headquarters of the General Juan Castro.

THE PLAZA HOTEL, next to the Castro House, oldest hotel in town, built even before the mission, used as barracks for the soldiers.

THE ZANETTA HOUSE on the south side of the Plaza, scene of many historic gatherings. Still in excellent condition.

THE JUAN DE ANZAR adobe on the main street of San Juan, in good repair and now used for an antique shop featuring early California ~~things~~ articles.

OMIT

FREMONT'S PEAK in the Gabilan Mountains a half hours drive from Hollister. (I have not yet found out the exact road but will get that done on my next ^{trip} ~~trip~~ to San Benito County.) Famous because it is the site on which the American Flag was first unfurled in California. A good road had been constructed and on the top are barbeque pits and picnic tables, also a 75 ft. flag pole

only on which the flag is raised on the Sunday nearest the fourth of March every year.

BOLADO PARK nine miles south of Hollister on the Tres Pinos, Pinnacles road. Contains a golf course, dance pavilion, swimming pool, picnic tables and barbeque pits. Stadium, corrals, etc. for the annual San Benito County Horse Show and Rodeo held every August. ~~(Well worth your time to see this, if you like horses.)~~

PAICENES, ten miles south of Hollister on the same road, famous as the spot on which Vasquez sealed his fate ~~but~~ by a bloody raid. Used to be called Tres Pinos.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINES, about 65 miles south of Hollister. To reach them follow the road to the Pinnacles through Tres Pinos and turn left at Paicenes, continue through Llanada and at the foot of the Panoche Pass turn to the right. These are the second largest quick-silver mines in the United States and have had a long and colorful history.

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT, 38 miles south of Hollister over a good road. ^{10,000}2,980 acres, no entrance fees, camping facilities. Especially lovely in the spring when the wild flowers are in bloom. Interesting rock formations on the spectacular side.

American Guide
District #9

Eleanor Irwin
~~Santa Cruz~~

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MUNICIPAL REPORT OF WATSONVILLE

Watsonville is a city of 10,000 population located in the southern part of Santa Cruz County on the Pajaro River. It lies 100 miles south of San Francisco by Federal Highway No. 101 to Gilroy and thence over the Hecker Pass Road. From San Jose, over the same route it is 50 miles and 20 from Santa Cruz over ~~Santa~~ State Highway No. 1. This road to the south leads to Monterey, 25 miles distant. On the Monterey highway is the fine airport that serves the city of Watsonville. This is a field containing 85 acres with three partly oiled runways 2,300, 2,200, and 1852 feet in length. Within the B sized hangar are rest rooms, office, pilot's room, first aid room, machine shop, bulletin board, weather maps, radio grand stand and a concession room. From Watsonville Junction, one mile south of town and across the Pajaro River, you may take the Southern Pacific mainline either north or south or the branch line to Santa Cruz. There is frequent and reliable bus service to all neighboring towns.

The climate of Watsonville is excellent for the growing of all kinds of crops. Essentially an agricultural center weather conditions are of great importance to the welfare of the town. The average temperature is 63 degrees, the mean 26, the rainfall is 20 inches per year. The prevailing winds are of the west, right off

the ocean. This insures against ~~the~~ blistering heat in the summer and against severe frosts in the winter. There is some fog, usually high.

Of the population quite a number are Japanese and Philipinos, attracted by the lettuce picking and various forms of agricultural^{labor} at which they excell. The southern part of the town on both banks of the river is given over to a colony of orientals, very colorful at times, very drab at others. Some of the old Spanish names still remain for this city was once the center of a vast cattle industry. One can still see an occassional cowboy hat on the streets and hear the hollow sound of high-heeled boots on the pavement.

HISTORY. Watsonville~~was~~ named for Judge John H. Watson but her history goes back much farther than that. When, in 1769 Portola ~~and~~ Crespi came norht looking for the Bay of Monterey they passed the object of their search and continued north. In Crespi's diary we find the account of their camp on the Pajaro River and of how the river came by that name. On the banks they found the ruins of a deserted village, still smouldering, and the soldiers were amazed to see a tremendous bird that the Indians had killed and stuffed. Though the padre named the river for a saint the soldiers refered to it as the Pajaro, (Spanish for bird) and that name has come down to this day.

The Portola expedition camped on the sight of the city of Watsonville and rested for several days. They

had come a long way, suffered terrific hardships and many were sick from ~~the~~ exposure and exhaustion. The next camp was about a league distant, probably on the shores of one of the lakes near by, either Colage or Pinto. At this time Crespi mentions that had seen the redwood trees and named them PALO COLORADO (red trees).

During the days when the mission at Santa Cruz was in its short period of glory the lands of the Pajaro valley were too far away for adequate protection and no settlers ventured that far. By 1831 the Californians were ~~venturing~~ spreading over more territory and in that year Sebastian Roderiguez came to the Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro. In 1836 he was ceded the grant to this ranch by Governor Alvarado and in 1860 the title was confirmed by the United States. The name is very appropriate for bolsa means a valley surrounded by hills. Though this grant was not as large as some (5,596.4^{acres}) it is of importance because it contained the land on which the city of Watsonville now stands.

Sebastian Roderigues, son of Jose Antonio Roderigues, married Perfecto Pacheco and from this marriage there were twelve children. We first hear of Sebastian in 1828 and 1830 when he was a company sergeant at Monterey. In the following year he was comisionado of Santa Cruz. Under the laws of California at this time a grantee ^{had} was to live on the land ceded to him and there raise cattle. Since Sebastian was busy with other things he leased the grant to Captain Juan B. Cooper, older half brother of Thomas O. Larkin. In this way he kept control through his tenant.

There were long years of litigation over the grant before it was ~~by~~ confirmed to Sebastian. He had asked his brother, Alezandro to come live on the property and there build a house but had not taken him into partnership. ~~Finally~~ ~~Alezandro sued for a joint title~~ In 1835 Castro declared that Sebastian was the sole owner and in the following year the two brothers asked for a joint title. They probably would have recieved this request but the revolution came along and held up all legal prodeedings for some time. Finally Governor Alvarado granted sole possession to Sebastian on the grounds that he had lived there for fourteen years under full knowledge of former governors.

In 1850 Concepcion^c, widow of Alezandro brought suit in the Santa Cruz courts against ~~A~~ Sebastian claiming that her husband had been a partner. These charges were denied by the owner and by all his neighbors. It was a long and rather bitter fight but the grant finally went to Sebastian's heirs. The tangled affairs of the estate were not definitely settled until 1920 when they were examined thoroughly to ^{quite} clear titles of 17 pieces of property in the Pajaro Valley.

At this time most of the land in California was held by the Hispano-Californians who used it only for grazing by their tremendous herds. Pastoral days of laziness and laughter when nothing was too important to wait for manana. The Amesti's Jimenos, Abregos, Vallejos, and Castros lived in a feudal style. ~~and the natives lost their lands~~ With the Americans came the change and in most cases the natives lost their lands. ~~and~~ ~~therefore~~.

It is said that J. Bryant Hill was the first settler in the Pajaro valley and built the first house on land leased from Manuel Jimeno. He imported labor and worked his land by the grace of science instead of God. The experiment proved a success. This land was part of the Salsipuedes Rancho and this is the story of how it got that rather unusual name. Once an American, very unpopular with the Californians tried to cross a river that was swollen with winter rains. As his horse struck the treacherous quicksands and began to sink the rider called for help. The Californians shrugged their shoulders and replied "Sal si puedes." (Get out if you can). ~~All a~~

~~very pretty story but I would not swear as to its truth.~~

~~The town was named for~~
~~And now we come to the history of John H. Watson~~
~~for whom the town is named.~~ He was born in Georgia in 1810 and died in Elko, Nevada in 1882. The story of this man is very typical of his day. He attended West Point but did not graduate. Then he studied law for some time before leaving his native state for Texas. Rumor says that he had to leave for he committed the misdemeanor of killing a man. The Judge lived in Texas for three years and then came the news of the discovery of gold. This prompted him to travel to California in the company of a slave whom he later freed. In 1852 Watson and D. S. Gregory bought the Bolsa del Pajaro from its Spanish owners and decided to found a town. At this time the main street was ~~called~~ named Pajaro by Watson but he neglected to christen his town.

The first State Legislature appointed Watson district judge over the counties of Monterey and Contra Costa and all the district between ~~them~~. Finally he decided there was more money to be made in private practice so he resigned from the board and took as his first case the defence of a horse thief. Unfortunately the defendant lost his life when the judge lost the case. When the Civil War started the barrister went to Nevada for he was a strong adherent to the cause of Jeff Davis and feeling in California was very high. Though Watson planned to return to the Pajaro valley he did not do so.

The town of Watsonville prospered in an indolent way, it was the center of social life for all the county^R around and every Sunday the Plaza was made an arena for bull fights, cock fights, or bull and bear baiting contests. The main street became a race track on that day and much gambling accompanied every event. All the ~~the~~ inhabitants were church-goers but that did not prevent their having a little fun after the morning service.

In the 50's farming began to develope. Jesse D. Carr planted the first orchard and his example was quickly followed by others.

Watsonville was incorporated as a village by the legislature in 1868 and soon after that came the first real building boom. Wheat was the principal crop and the rich acres of the Pajaro valley never disappointed the farmers. Gradually the wheat gave way to apples and these in turn to lettuce.

The most dreaded sickness in these early years was smallpox and in spite of all caution the filthy disease would rear its ugly head every now and then. In 1868 there was a bad epidemic and the people of Santa Cruz became so alarmed they blew up the bridge at Aptos. The precaution was more quaint than successful however and many Santa Cruzans died that year.

In 1872 the railroad was extended from Gilroy but Watsonville was not quite generous enough and the line refused to come into the town. Consequently the station is about a mile to the south of the city limits. Four years later a narrow gauge line built by Santa Cruz capital was put through to the main line junction and thus Watsonville became the center of heavy traffic.

Claus Spreckels played Santa Claus to the valley when he built his beet sugar factory in 1887 and brought tremendous profits to the farmers.

In 1903 Watsonville was incorporated as a city and it is still growing rapidly.

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MUNICIPAL REPORT OF WATSONVILLE (continued)

LIBRARIES. In 1864 Judge A. W. Blair started the first library under the name of Watsonville Library and Literary Association. This was a fine idea but the organization remained small and comparatively unimportant until 1905 when the god-father of all libraries came to the rescue and the Carnegie Library was opened and dedicated. This fine building standing on the corner of Trafton and Union Streets is open to the public on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. and on Sundays from 2 to 5 P.M. It contains 15,000 volumes and has a circulation of 58,000 per month. Miss Dorothy Chandler is the librarian in charge.

The St. Francis School Library established in 1869 has a very fine lot of books. The Watsonville School Library, established in 1892 has a circulation of 14,628. It is open on school days from 8a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 4p.m.

THEATRES. Three well equipped motion picture theaters, two capable of handling road-shows or vaudeville. The newest of these buildings is very creditable.

PARKS. Watsonville has three civic parks, the most important is the Plaza in the center of the city. This was part of the old Bolsa Del Pajaro grant and was a gift of Sebastian Roderiguez to the people. ~~In the center of~~
~~this plaza.~~ Near the center stands a beautiful Norway

Pine used as a community Christmas tree, decorated and lighted every season by the Chamber of Commerce. The shrubs and lawns of this park offer a cool sanctuary from the heat of summer. On the grass stands an old cannon, looking like a toy in comparison with the modern guns. On its base is an inscription well worth reading for this is no ordinary piece of ornamentation. This is the basis for my statement. On the 18th of October in the year 1850 the mail steamer OREGON entered the harbor of San Francisco with all her bunting flying and fired a thirthy-one gun salute. This heralded the news that California had become a state and called for wild rejoicing up and down the Pacific Coast. The caⁿon in the Plaza at Watsonville is the same one that fired that memorable salute from the OREGON. (Soon I ~~will~~ shall send you the whole story.)

The Children's Playground is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre tract on Watsonville Heights and contains a clubhouse, wading-pool, tennis courts and baseball field.

In the outskirts of the city are reserved five lots, gifts of public spirited citizens destined to become parks and recreational centers.

CHURCHES. All the leading denominations are represented in Watsonville. Among them are Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Lutheran, Christian ~~Science~~ Scientist, Bethel Tabernacle, Seventh Day Adventist, Buddist Temple, Japanese Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. There are three groups of tennis courts located on the Children's Playground on Watsonville Heights, the Municipal Playground on the corner of Main and Brennan Streets and the High School Courts on Lincoln Street. These are all open to the public free of charge.

Three miles south of the city on the Monterey Highway is the Watsonville Golf course commanding a splendid view of the Pajaro Valley.

Boating ~~may~~ is possible ^{on} Pinto Lake 4 miles north of the city. This lake is most easily reached by going to Freedom on the Santa Cruz Highway and then turning sharply to the east past the Amesti Schoolhouse. There is a fee of 50¢ for the hiring of boats and the lake occasionally yeilds a black bass. ~~There is~~

Should you desire to rake for the famous Pismo clams, during the season of September to April please, the State Park Beach 6 miles west of town on the Beach Road offers splendid opportunities. The rules governing this sport are simple but important, you must have a license, you may not have more than 15 per day and none under 5 inches.

Palm Beach is four miles from Watsonville, at the end of Beach Road and includes all types of picnic and camping equipment. There is salt water swimming in the surf and fresh water in the lagoon at the mouth of the Pajaro River. ^{No} On charge for parking on the highway but admission to the park with use of the picnic tables,

barbeque pits, showers and lavatories is 25¢ per car. Camping may be had for 50¢ per day, \$2.50 per week and furnished cabins including fuel for \$1.00 per day or \$5.00 per week. This section of the beach is the nearest to Watsonville but from here north to Rob Roy there is excellent swimming and surf fishing.

ACCOMMODATIONS. There are five fine hotels with from 30 to 100 room capacity, well equipped and well managed. Many small apartments and hotels are available at reasonable rates. The city also has several auto camps.

ASSOCIATIONS . Among the clubs and organizations found in the city are the Eagles, Elks, I.O.O.F., Chamber of Commerce, Busy Bee Club, American Legion, Japanese Association, Masons, Boy and Girl Scouts, Salvation Army, Veterans, Woman's Club, Y.M.C.A., Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and many more.

SCHOOLS. There are five elementary schools including one Catholic and a Union High School housed in three modern buildings with large athletic fields. Every modern convenience is found in these institutions of learning and the buses take and return children from their homes, some of them come from a distance of twelve miles. In addition to the regular curriculum there are night classes and part-time studies.

POINTS OF INTEREST. Hipolito Adobe, sometimes known as the Dr. Pope adobe on Blackburn Street. From the corner of Main and East Third Streets turn to the east on the

latter until it intersects Blackburn Street. Turn to the left and there is the adobe about ~~1/2~~ in the center of the block. This building stood from the year 1822 to 1906 on the San Juan Road about four miles out of Watsonville. At that time it was a two-story structure with a veranda for the bottom floors. Built by the famous Vallejo family the adobe went through many hands and recieved no aid from any of the American owners. In 1906 the house was in use ~~by~~ as a store room when the big earthquake came along and practically destroyed the ruins ~~of it~~. The owner was on the verge of completing the destruction when Dr. Pope ~~came along and~~ purchased the remains. He carefully transported the bricks to the present sight and there put them together again. Unfortunately he did not follow the original plans for the building, it is now of but one story, though the doctor did create a lot of charm in its construction.

The Civic Plaza at Main and East Third Streets contains the cannon ~~wh~~ mentioned above.

Eleanor Lavin

HISTORY OF SAN BENITO COUNTY

San Benito was not made a county until the year 1874 but the history of the county goes back much farther than that date. Spanish occupation came in 1797 with the founding of the mission at San Juan. When Father Fermin Francisco Lasuen became successor to Junipero Serra he determined to build more missions. Governor Borica, one of the ablest executives of California under Mexican rule, was entirely in accord with these plans. Exploring parties were sent out to find suitable locations for a mission between ^{those} ~~the~~ missions of Monterey and Santa Clara.

In 1795 Friar Danti and Lieutenant Sal ^{WENT} ~~were sent~~ into San Benito for this purpose and report^{ed} on two ^{sites} ~~sights~~ they considered favorable, one on the San Benito river and the other near the town of Gilroy. The report was forwarded from Lasuen to Borica to the Viceroy of Mexico and after some further investigation the ^{site} ~~sight~~ of the ~~on~~ ~~town~~ the river was chosen.

This section of land had been known to the Spaniards as San Benito and to the Indians as Popeloutchom but now the name was changed by orders from the viceroy and the new site was dedicated to God on St. John's day 1797. The mission was accordingly called San Juan Bautista, ~~St. John the Baptist to him~~. To the viceroy in person goes the credit for this name as he himself selected the name and ordered the mission founded on the 24th of June,

St. John's natal day.

Prior to the founding of the mission Corporal Ballesteros occupied the site with a company of soldiers and erected a temporary church, granary and guard house. The barracks are still standing, they have been through various changes and remain today as the Plaza Hotel.

There is a story that the fathers came with a small hand-organ packed by mule-back from Monterey and with this instrument they charmed the war-like tribes. The natives were terrified at first but slowly they drew within close range and when the padres came to the last piece their little organ could play the Indians were completely won over. This song ^{was} ~~is~~ entitled "The Siren's Waltz". Whether this is truth or fiction ^{is the question} ~~you may figure out~~ but the organ is still in the church.

The missions of California prided themselves on the bells ~~that rung~~ whose chimes regulated the lives of the small communities. Those of San Juan were especially famous. They came from Peru, all nine of them and it is said that much of the success of the establishment lay in the magical charm of their silvery notes. Only one of the originals remains but some of the others were recast. Unfortunately the beautiful tone was lost in the process.

The early days of the mission at San Juan were marked by much trouble with the Indians. The most annoying of all the tribes were the Ansaimos or Ansaymes living about 25 miles east of the mission. They rejected the

Spaniards coming into their territory for tequilesquite (salt pet~~er~~^{re}) and one night they surrounded the mission and were only repulsed by certain prompt measures of the governor, the measures are not specified. In 1799 they again went on the war path and killed seven Mutsunes. Castro went after them and captured several, administered a few floggin^gs and vast quantities of warnings. Unmindful of his admonitions the following year witnessed another uprising and this time a house was burned and many acres of wheat, ^{destroyed} again they threat^ened the mission. This time Sergeant Gabriel Moraga with ten men took up the war and captured 18 enemy war^rriors ~~an~~ including the chiefs. After this the Ansaimes gave not more trouble.

The Spanish dignitaries who planned and built the great chain of missions along the Pacific coast and who regarded San Juan as the finest of the lot failed to consider one very important point/. They erected the church right smack on the San Andreas fault with the result that it has suffered badly from earthquake. The first came in 1800 and terrorized the padres. They rushed outside and spent the night in the wagons rather than risk the horror of crumbling adobe walls. For 18 days the shocks continued by the end of which time the Spainards were practically demoralized. They report that the Indians showed no signs of fear or superstition for the temblors were so frequent that they regarded them as calmly as the changing seasons.

It took fifteen years of hard labor to complete the

mission as it stands today. The fathers taught the Indians to make brick and adobe, to built the large structure and tie the mighty beams with rawhide. Father Lasuen began the work, Father Tapis completed the House of God. For many years Tapis lived and worked at this mission and much of his teaching still remains. He was an accomplished musician and the visitor today may see three large volumes of the songs he composed. He was a smart man as well as a great artist and the manuscripts have the notes for different voices inscribed in different colors.

On the 25th of June 1812 the mission was completed and dedicated. It is the only one in California with three aisles but soon the outside ones were filled in due to severe earthquake shocks. The walls are supported by four buttresses and these may still be seen.

By 1820 the mission owned over 40,000 cattle, 1,400 tame horses, 70,000 sheep and the Indians worked over 300 yoke of oxen. San Juan was the center of a thriving community, the lands around supported uncounted herds of cattle and sheep and the traffic from Monterey to Santa Clara passed through the town. The Plaza was about 200 feet square, the Indian quarters a little to the south east of the church. Here in long dormitories the neophytes were locked in every night, the men on one side, the women on the other. These have entirely disappeared but a bit of disintegrated adobe marks the spot. The plaza was, of course, the center of social life for the entire community and here was erected the bull pen for the weekly

exhibitions so dear to the Spanish heart. After church the entire populous gathered to witness these fights and daring feats of horsemanship by the young hacendados. Below the mission ran the Camino Real, about five hundred feet of this original highway remain to this day. Below and beyond the road lay the extensive orchards protected from roaming livestock by ditches instead of fences.

When the Mexican government severed relations with Spain they sent Zacatecan priest to replace the Fernandinos (the founders, who had been Franciscans and natives of Spain.) The Zacatecans were natives of Mexico and were distinguished from their predecessors by grey robes, instead of the familiar brown.

General Jose Castro came early to San Juan and built his adobe house there in 1825. He was a very important personage in the history of California and much that is of interest in his life ~~se~~ centers around San ~~José~~ Juan. In 1836 Castro and Alvarado revolted against the tyrannical government of Gutierrez, then governor of the state. They plotted in the old house that still stands on the plaza and here they collected the forces necessary to carry out the revolution. All went well for the plotters because Mexico accepted their proposition and declared Alvarado governor of California. Since Castro was the supreme military authority in the state his presence in any town would of necessity make that town politically important. Consequently, when Fremont came to the Pacific coast in 1846 San Juan was the center of Spanish resentment and intrigue.

Fremont asked permission to spend the winter in California for his forces were weary from the long trip and he needed to rest the animal, collect food and generally prepare his men for the coming summer. Castro granted this ~~permission~~ request but told the Americans to stay away from the coast settlements. Feeling was very high on both sides for trouble was brewing between the two countries and mutual distrust only added to the misunderstandings that arose. Though some of the California men were apathetic the women of that pastoral day carried high the torch of hatred. They seemed to ^{feel} ~~know~~ instinctively that the pleasant order of things would be radically changed once the gringo established his rule. ~~This proved to be the truth.~~

Fremont disregarded Castro's order and remained along the coast whereupon the general called his people to arms to drive out the invaders. Fremont was in a delicate spot for he had orders to stick around in case he was needed but not to start anything in the way of hostilities. When he saw that Castro meant business he took his men to the top of Gavilan Peak, threw up fortifications, raised the American flag and awaited the attack. ~~This is the first time the stars and stripes had floated over California and it was a rash thing for the American to attempt.~~ The story goes that he looked down on San Juan directly below and said, "I can see the hornets gathering". Thomas Larkin in Monterey did his best to smooth out the trouble and acted as interpreter for both sides but appar-

antly even he could do nothing.

Castro gathered a force of about 200 men but he was not anxious to attack. Though he has been severely criticised for this it was certainly the prudent thing to do. The Spaniards had no effective arms, they were absolutely ~~unarmed and~~ untrained in the art of war and stood practically no chance of success in attacking the fortifications on the top of a mountain. Castro was smart enough to realize this but his hot-headed countrymen called prudence cowardice.

It is said that a Spaniard by the name of Lopez was sent to spy on Fremont when the feeling was so high that Castro had decided to attack but that he rode into the American camp and turned traitor to his countrymen. This man had a very bad reputation among both nationalities. Jose Maria Sanchez, a political exile from Mexico and a man of very high standing in the San Juan region offered to carry a message to Fremont and his services were accepted. He met the American scouts at the foot of the mountain, was blind-folded and led before the Captain. After a lengthy interview he was again blind^d-folded and returned to the foot of the grade. Sanchez reported to Castro that he was unable to make much headway though he had advised the "foreigners" to withdraw at once. Whether they followed his advice or decided of their own accord that the time had come to vacate the camp we do not know. At any rate soon after this Fremont and his men came down from the peak which now bears his name, crossed the San

Benito and entered the San Joaquin Valley by way of the Pacheco Pass.

Fremont justified this ~~such~~ act and the subsequent retreat by saying that he was forced into the situation by Castro's broken promises and threats. ^{This is} ~~This is of course~~ ^{a moot question.} ~~There is some~~ ~~entirely false and there is every~~ ~~proof~~ ^{proof} that Castro was entirely within his rights. Fremont was cordially disliked by the Californians and his following actions did nothing to allay this hatred.

~~(to be continued)~~

~~Eleanor Lavin~~

8-700

SAN YELDRO AND SPACE VALLEY HIST.

San Yeldro, or Old Gilroy, as it is more familiarly known today, is situated about two miles east of Gilroy on State Highway 102.

The date of the settling of this village is obscure. Accurate information is unavailable as to the exact year the Ortega family first arrived.

As was the custom in the days of the Spanish Don's, the Spanish settlers lived in clusters of houses on the Rancho, and the village thus established took the name of the Spanish Grant on which it was located, which in the case of the Ortega's was the San Yeldro Rancho.

In later years, after the arrival of the American settlers, the name was changed to Gilroy, after the Scotchman, John Cameron, who arrived in 1813 or 1814, changed his name to John Gilroy, and in 1821 married a daughter of Ignacio Ortega, owner of the San Yeldro Rancho, and upon his death received a large portion of the valuable Rancho.

Gilroy (San Yeldro) became a thriving community, being on the stage route to the San Joaquin Valley. Many stores were erected, among them were Harrison & Bruen, Allen & Smith, and Darned & Newcomb, a Hotel which was operated by Isaac Hale, a postoffice, which was later moved to the newer town of Gilroy, and a cheese factory. Today very little remains other than a few tumble down buildings of a more recent date than the Horace Willson house, but due to neglect and unoccupancy appear to be very ancient.

When the present town of Gilroy was established, the prefix "Old" was attached to the original settlement and today is always spoken of as "Old Gilroy".

Dec. 8, 1858 witnessed the arrival of the Willson Bros, Horace, Don, Albert, and Derson, who were all Cascas, and to them is given credit for making the first burned brick in the southern part of Santa Clara County.

8-700

SAN YACHTS AND HATCH WILLSON HOUSE
(Continued)

Horace Willson in 1869, built an imposing brick house. Two stories in height, thirty by forty feet, with an "L" twenty by thirty six feet on the rear. Other buildings such as barns, granaries and store rooms were grouped to the rear of the home.

The amount of labor and time taken in erecting the house must have been prodigious as clay for the bricks had to be hauled. The clay was prepared, bricks made by hand, and baked in a home made kiln built on the ranch. All the timbers and other lumber used, were hewn by hand from logs hauled from the hills.

Surrounded by spacious and well kept gardens, it was indeed a show place, and attracted a great number of visitors in the days now long past. The gardens are no longer kept up and the appearance of the place is forlorn as if dreaming of its past beauty.

Horace Willson died June 1, 1896, was survived by a son Edwin, who lived about a quarter mile north of the old family home on the east side of the highway, and by two daughters who now live in the East.

The old home can be seen when driving by, on the west side of Highway 101 just as one enters Old Gilroy from the north, and is occupied today by Mrs. Hettie Willson, Widow of Igman, one of Horace Willson's sons. The "L" at the rear was torn down by Mrs. Willson some years ago, as the house was much too large for her use, but the main structure is much the same as when erected in 1869.

Consultants: Hettie Willson, Edwin Willson Old Family Records.

Eleanor Irwin
Santa Cruz

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HISTORY OF SAN BENITO COUNTY (continued)

San Juan was used to the sight of soldiers, the wisps of political plotters, the strum of guitars and the air of lazy but eternal intrigue that was an important part of life in California during these busy years. Castro hated the Americans and did everything in his power to maintain the authority of Mexican rule but events were shaping themselves against the Californians. More and more "foreigners" were established among the ranchos and pueblos ~~and their~~ whose influence grew rapidly. When the Bear Flag was raised in Sonora these men gathered around Fremont and then trouble started in earnest.

Castro was at San Juan with his pathetic figment of an army. In July of 1846 Sloat was in the harbor of Monterey, Fremont was descending from the north and the Spaniards were making their last feeble stand, many of them had no heart for resistance since Mexican rule had long proven itself inadequate. As the forces gathered around San Juan Castro took his men and departed, he had small chance of defending the town against the superior forces of the Americans. On the seventeenth of the month Fremont arrived ^{via} by Pacheco Pass and marched his ~~with~~ men through the streets. They created a strong impression on the natives for they looked indomitable. First came the leader followed by his Indian body-guard. Then out of the huge clouds of dust, riding two by two came the men of

his command. Over their saddle-bows lay shiny rifles, at their belts gleamed ~~whiskers~~ knives, their sinewy bodies clothed in buckskin, their hair hanging over the shoulder, their faces so covered with dust that only the eyes and teeth gleamed out of the dark skin, thus rode the conquerors of California. ~~How are they doing?~~

Shortly after Fremont made his dramatic entrance to the town Fauntleroy and his dragoons arrived from Monterey and the flag was raised over the ^{pueblo.} ~~puerto~~. San Juan, the last important town of the north surrendered without a shot being fired. They say that a curious thing happened during this time, a mad coyote came into the village and bit several people. Though nobody died from the bites all the dogs were shot.

Fremont and Fauntleroy left a small garrison in charge of San Juan and returned with the dragoons and sharpshooters to Monterey. Before long Fauntleroy was back with Synder and 50 men and here they all remained until the trouble in the south came to a head. In the meantime nothing of great consequence occurred save one fight with some Indian Horse thieves in which several of the natives were shot. When this company of men were ordered to the south Maddox came with 30 soldiers and spiked the canon, removed the locks from all muskets and carried the brass and all spare horses to Monterey.

There are many ^{taxes} ~~taxes~~ of the privations suffered by the native Californians at the hands of the invaders. To secure the necessary arms and equipment ranchos were

raided of all possessions. Fremont gave receipts for ~~all~~ the livestock he obtained this way but many of his followers did not even attempt this formality. In San Juan Alcalde Chabolla was severely ~~beaten~~ for refusing to give up his saddle. Jose Amesti was robbed of all this animals save a yoke of oxen with which to take his family to the village. On the way another ^{group} ~~party~~ came along and took ~~the~~ even these. The whole party including women and children were left on the road afoot.

When Jose Maria Sanchez, seriously ill and suffering great pain, heard that Fremont was on his way to the Tequisquite Rancho he called his vaqueros into the room and ordered all the good stock driven high into the hills. Only the inferior animals were left around the house. When the Americans came they were politely recieved by the beautiful Dona Concepcion, one of the most irresistible women in California. Fremont took all the stock he could find and gave Sanchez his note for thier value. This one Spaniard escaped the tyranny of a conqueror. (Incidentally this note was never paid.)

Thompson and Burroughs were in San Juan at the time Larkin was captured and held by the Californians. Castro had moved out of the town at the time of the American invasion and was hiding ~~out~~ in the Salinas Valley ^{to the} south. There is much confusion about the details of this episode but it seems that Castro intended to send a few men to attack the town thereby drawing out the garrison so he could utilize his small forces to better value. ~~One or the other of the Americans was absent when the troops started~~

Some historians claim that the Spaniards were attempting to reclaim 500 horses that the Americans were taking to Monterey. At any rate the two forces^{MET} at Natividad were a serious encounter took place resulting in the loss of lives on both ~~part~~ sides. After this Castro retired to the south and finally made his way out of the country entirely.

In November Fremont occupied ~~the~~ some time in San Juan enlarging and drilling his troupes. During this period he lived in the historic Castro house, an adobe that still stands on the ~~south~~ west side of the Plaza. From here the Lieutenant^{Colonel} took his men south along the San Benito and over into the Salinas Valley.

For some time after the military episodes ~~the~~/~~the~~/ were closed San Juan continued to prosper in a quiet way. The town was the center of such social life as could be found in a pastoral community. About it lay the huge grants of the Pachecos,^{ANZARS} Castros, Sanchez, Larios and Cervantez. Uncounted herds of cattle grazed on the fertile valley and up into ~~the~~ wild mountains beyond. Indian troubles were pretty well forgotten, this was the lull before another picturesque era. Gradually the Americans made their entrance and after them came the bandits, the gold miners and more Americans.

Among the members of the historic Donner Party were Patrick Breen, his wife, Mary, and their seven children. By a miracle all nine of these hardy Irish pioneers lived through that ghastly experience and came to San Juan to live in 1849. Breen purchased the Castro house, claimed

some land and settled down to work. There were no hotels in California in these early days. If you decided to travel you stayed ~~to~~ either with friends or at the missions, strangers were always welcome, especially on the large ranches where diversions were few and far between. With the discovery of gold and the terrific influx of people these pastoral conditions changed rapidly. Breen, as the only English-speaking person in San Juan found his house in great demand by the immigrants. The ~~town~~^{town} was right in the path from Monterey to the mines and consequently, in self defence Breen opened the first hotel. He called his hostelry the "Inn" and as such it acquired great fame throughout the state. Shelter for the night cost \$5.00 and the traveler supplied his own bedding. Even under these conditions the fame of this hotel spread and the money rolled in.

About 1850 Dr. Thomas Flint came to the mines to meet his older brother and seek ~~for~~ his fortune. These young men from Maine soon gave up the idea of digging for gold and decided to return to their native land for a short vacation and there purchase a herd of the finest merino sheep on the market. Accordingly they returned by the Panama Canal to Maine, visited their relatives, picked up Flint's cousin, Llewellyn Bixby and set out by train to Terre Haute. From ~~the~~ here they traveled by horseback to the region of Illinois most famous for its fine sheep and commenced their purchasing. None but the best were acceptable and this for two reasons, poor stock could not stand the long overland journey and they had

pledged themselves to the finest.

After some weeks spent in gathering a suitable herd the party set out from Keokuk at which point they were ferried across the river for a fee of \$60.00. The outfit included 1,880 sheep, 11 yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 2 wagons, complete camping outfit, 4 men~~y~~ and three dogs. More stock was picked up along the way. From this starting point they followed the usual overland trail to Salt Lake, south to Las Vegas and west to Los Angeles.

Thou-gh~~h~~ the trip was comparatively uneventful as set forth in Dr. Flints' fascinating diary it still contains enough hazards to thrill the average reader. Indians and Mormons proved a constant worry though in most cases they were more annoying than actually dangerous. Only one man was killed by the former but some animals were lost and finally Flint directed his men to shoot to scare on sight. The party had the good fortune to befriend some Mormons at the start of the journey which assured them of decent treatment from the other Latter Day Saints.

At this same time Colonel W. W. Hollister was on the road with a train of 11 wagons, 154 cattle, 31 men and about 4,000 cattle. South of Salt Lake the drives for each day were of necessity so long and the Indians so troublesome that the two trains joined and came the rest of the way together. A few sheep were lost through poison feed but most of them made the long overland journey in fine shape. Some of the drives were over twenty miles between watering places and in the heat of the desert ~~it~~

this was a big difficulty.

Flint and Bixby left Keokuk on May 7, 1853 and reached San ~~Bar~~ Gabriele January 8, 1854. The following year they purchased the San Justo Ranch at San Juan under the title of Flint Bixby and Company. Here they gradually gathered their families and built the fine old New England house that is now the home of Mrs. Hedges.

As far as we know definitely the first American to settle in the San Benito valley near the site of the present town of Hollister was Jacob Watson who came there in 1854. Most of the land ^{to the south} ~~around~~ belonged to native Californians while the San Justo Rancho of Flint, Bixby and Hollister occupied all the land to the north. When the Colonel came here to settle he found a group of Mormons located on the land they thought belonged to the government. Hollister found that it was actually part of the grant given to General Jose Castro and later sold by him to Pacheco. This was part of the San Justo.

The partnership of these three men was soon dissolved and Hollister chose the west side of the immense ^N ~~ra~~ch as his section. The sheep were also equally divided. Before long the Colonel became dissatisfied and complained that Flint had gotten the better of him by \$10,000. There was a bit of controversy over the exchanged until Flint gave him that amount and swapped sections.

Hollister, now completely satisfied, built himself a house where the grammar school now stands. Most of the building was eventually destroyed by fire but the one un-

injured wing was ~~removed~~ across the street and became known as the F. I. Hodges home. ~~we shall move of this~~
~~many~~

San Juan was still the only important town in the valley. All shipping from the southern end of the county, grain, cattle, sheep, horses, quicksilver from the New Idria Mines, all types of agricultural produce, passed through San Juan. On the Rancho de San Jose de Tequesquite Jose Maria Sanchez and Thomas Larkin did a thriving business in soap. They used the tequisquite itself to set the soapy mixture in the roughly-made caldrons of the time. This brought a fortune to the two men for the soap was instantly soluble in salt water and was in great demand by the whaling ships from Monterey. The lake at which this was made is still called Soap Lake.

The Plaza Hotel in San Juan, operated by Angelo Zanetta was the most famous ~~stop~~ stopping place in the California of that time. Noted for its wines and cuisine the hostelry entertained such noted visitors as Bayard Taylor, John Jacob Astor and the Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Caballeros of the day rode their horses into the bar and drank from the saddles. Flint, Bixby and Company operated a thriving stage-line from the north to the south with San Juan as one of the chief stopping-places. ^{The town lost importance} ~~Death came to the town~~ with the entrance of the railroad into San Benito County.

During the Civil War San Juan again became a military town for the government established Camp Low for the Sec-

ond Cavalry under the command of John C. Cremony.

In the year 1868 the San Justo Homestead Association was organized in Gilroy. They bought 21,000 acres of land from Colonel W. W. Hollister for \$17.50 per acre. This land was then divided into 172 equal lots of which 51 lots in the center of the tract were saved for a town-site. These lots were sold at ^cau~~ct~~ion, highest bidder to take his ~~choice~~ choice. T. S. Hawkins ~~own~~ won this honor with his bid of \$4,500. The auction was so successful that they laid out the town at once in blocks 300 feet square with a 20 foot alley running east and west. These were sold at auction, inside for \$100, corner for \$200. John Owens was the first buyer and built the first merchandise store in the new town.

Two years later the railroad came into Hollister and on south as far as the town of Tres Pinos. At that time the Southern Pacific intended to run its main line along this route to Los Angeles but two years later this plan was abandoned and Tres Pinos became the terminal of a branch line. San Juan killed herself by not offering more inducement to the railroad for she cut herself off from the lucrative San Benito Valley traffic thereby losing all industrial significance.

Originally the town of Tres Pinos was where Paicines now stands about six miles south of the railroad terminal. A settlement quickly grew up at this point which gradually adopted the name of Tres Pinos. Finally the original town gave up in disgust and assumed the name of Paicines by which it is still known.

Shortly after the Civil War San Benito "enjoyed" a great influx of immigrants. Many came from the south just one jump ahead of the law for they were members of the notorious ~~gorilla~~^{guerrilla} bands and the second installment of Ku Klux Klan. These men took up claims in the hills, ~~100~~⁶⁴⁰ acres of government land. Unfortunately the mountainous sections of the county are not suited to truck farming or cattle-raising on a small scale. The homesteaders were forced out by starvation or bought out by more fortunate neighbors. Gradually the small places gave way to large ranches but the hills retain mute evidence of many unhappy ^Ettlers. One still comes across dilapidated stone fences, the ruins of cabins and barns. The Lone Tree district to the east of Hollister is full of such picturesque reminders of a once populous region. The H. T. Liljencrantz Rancho Las Cimas served as post-office for the wild county beyond. Twice a week the mail came to this ranch, once a week it was carried on horseback to the Jupiter Ranch ten miles away across the most rugged mountains. This latter place was actually over the county line but sixty miles from the nearest town. In the '90s there were thirty children enrolled in the little Lone Tree School House, now lapsed and fast falling in ruins.

The southern part of San Benito County was settled by the Mormons and many are the strange tales of them. About 1872 two Frenchmen bought a farm with the intention of raising silk worms. The experiment proved a failure but the district ^{has} since retained the name of Mulberry

from the trees planted as food for the worms. In the southern end of the county is Bear Valley which ~~divert~~ derived its name from the fact that a Mr. Innes roped an exceptionally large bear in that section. The Spanish name had been Cholame. The first white settler in this valley was Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon who came in 1866.

With the coming of the railroads Hollister had a big boom and began to agitate for separation ~~from~~ Monterey. The residents ~~claim~~ claimed that it was much too difficult to travel all the way to Salinas for all county business and that they had sufficient population and trade to justify the change. San Benito had helped Salinas become the county seat of Monterey County on the grounds that she would help the divisionists. In the election of 1871 there was just one question, "Division or no division" but the bill failed to pass the state legislature. Undaunted by this failure the ardent divisionists elected, two years later, Senator Thomas Flint and Assemblyman Charlisle S. Abbott who pushed the measure through.

Four commissioners were appointed by the legislature to organize the new county and call an election. These men were John Breen, J. W. Whitten, Mark Pomeroy, T. S. Hawkins and H. M. Hayes. They set to work with great enthusiasm and produced the following results without delay. The county was divided in four townships, San Juan, Hollister, Paicines, and San Benito. An election was called for the 26th of March 1874 to elect a sheriff, county clerk, treasurer, district attorney, assessor, superintendent of

public schools, surveyor, coroner, supervisors for all districts, and a constable. Total votes cast in this election 1,038 and Hollister was ^{chosen} elected the permanent county seat.

The supervisors assembled for their first meeting in the F. I. Hodges home rented to them by the owner for a period of three years at \$1.00 per year and taxes. This was part of the original Colonel Hollister house, the first residence built on the site of the town. ~~Later~~ Hollister had sold it to Montgomery who used the building as a hotel under the name of the Mansion House. It served as supervisorial headquarters until 1888

In 1887 the crowd assembled for the sensational John T. Prewett trial showed the necessity for a larger court house. Accordingly an election was held and a \$40,000 bonding issue was voted by an immense majority. The following year the new building was ^{completed} ~~dedicated~~ by Knowles and Whitmore, J. Gosh the architect.

San Benito County, like ^{most} ~~some~~ sections of the country in these ~~harly~~ days had its share of crimes and lawlessness. Tibericio Vasquez made this his headquarters thereby instigating a reign of terror. By far the most sensational case was that of John T. Prewett and Andrew Irwin ~~(no relation, thank you)~~ vs. the People. ~~Here is the story of that affair.~~ ~~story of that affair.~~ A certain Dr. Powers, one of the first settlers in Bear Valley, was found hanging from a tree by the roadside. In his body were two gun wounds and around the ground tracks of men and horses. The Dr. had

many enemies in the region of his home but by far the most bitter were John T. Prewett and Andrew Irwin. These two were consequently arrested with 14 other men and brought into Hollister to stand trial. Thirteen of the others were released when they refused to ~~say~~ talk but one man confessed the plot. It seems that this group of men resolved to do away with Powers and held several secret meetings in which to perfect a plot for the ~~perfect~~ crime. On the way to one of the gatherings Prewett and Irwin, riding together, met their victim~~s~~ told him to throw up his hands and shot him twice. They then proceeded to the meeting and explained what they had done. The others ~~all~~ joined in an oath of mutual protection, returned together and strung up the body.

Prewett pleaded self-defence. Swore that he met the Dr. while hunting for some stray cattle and the latter offered to fight a duel. When he refused the gesture the Dr. drew his pistol and seeing that he meant business Prewett shot ~~in self~~ first. He steadfastly refused to answer any questions about a conspiracy and ^{insisted} ~~instilled~~ he had done the job alone.

The jury was out 90 hours, "without bedding or blankets" and finally discharged. They stood 11 for second degree murder, 1 for acquittal. Prewett was detained in jail until the following year but it was impossible to get a jury so he was then released on bail.

^ATo further complication arose when N. C. Briggs, defendant's attorney was elected district ~~attor~~ attorney and consequently disqualified to prosecute the case. Judge

Breen appointed Judge Montgomery assistant district attorney and called the case for April 1887. It was continued off and on until December of that year when Prewett was finally released again, this time on bond.

Andrew Irwin was tried as an accomplice, found guilty of second degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. So ended the case that procured a new court-house for San Benito County.

In 1888 there was a second long-drawn-out murder case in which the principals were a man named Stone who killed his neighbor, Waters, in a ^{fight} ~~claim~~ over 16 acres of land they both claimed. The latter said it was government land included in his claim so he planted a crop and in due time brought in a harvest crew to reap the reward of his labor. Stone came over to stop him, they had many angry words and then both emptied ~~their~~ ⁺ their revolvers. Both were wounded but Stone recovered. When the jury failed to agree the suspected murderer was released on \$1,000 bail. At a second trial he was convicted but his lawyer managed to get a third chance. Pending this he was released on \$15,000 bond but the trial never materialized.

During this era of American history there were a ~~was~~ number of political parties, each with its own newspaper. Hollister was no exception and the rivalry between George W. Carleton of the TELEGRAPH and Sylvan H. Brummett of the ENTERPRISE was the talk of the town. It grew to such a white heat that finally Carleton shot and killed his rival when they met on the steps of the old courthouse.

Feeling ran so high they had to move the trial to Santa Clara County where the usual plea of self-defence won an acquittal.

In 1875 a dead man was found in a gulch in the southern end of the county and eventually identified as one Barker from Placerville. The story is pieced together thusly, Barker ran away with the wife of another man and brought her to San Benito County with him. The husband sent a negro to bring her back who murdered Barker and then he and the wife disappeared. Some say that she was also killed under the theory that deadmen tell no tales but her body was never found. Just another mystery hidden in the wild mountains of the southern part of San Benito.

In 1876 a disastrous fire destroyed the depot with heavy losses and two years later an incendiary blaze caused great destruction in the central part of town. Even the vigilant volunteer fire departments were unable to extinguish the flames in time. Hollister was very proud of her fire fighters, the Alert No. 1. the Wide Awake No. 2 and Vigilant No. 3, not to ignore the hook and ladder Protection No. 1. All these companies were very important socially and at one time came home with half the prizes and the diamond belt from the Firemens Tournament.

The Lathrop Hay Warehouse were the largest in the world. ^{it was claimed at that time} ~~they tell me~~ with a capacity for 16,500 tons of the precious Timothy wheat and oat hay that made ~~the~~ San Benito famous throughout the United States.

Eleanor Lavin

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CONSULTANTS:

~~The following people also gave me information,~~ Mrs. Francis

H. Davis, Miss Irene Kennedy, James P. Davis, M. F. ~~Hoyle~~

Hoyle, Father Caffrey and H. T. Liliencrantz.

Eleanor Irwin
Santa Cruz

POINTS OF INTEREST IN SAN BENITO COUNTY

¹⁸³⁵
CASTRO HOUSE in San Juan was built in ~~1875~~¹⁸³⁵ by General Jose ~~Castro~~ Castro, commander of the military forces of the north, acting governor of the state and politically prominent in almost every important event of ~~the~~ his time. He assisted Alvarado in his revolt against Governor Gutierrez and was on the side of the rebels against Micheltoreno. In the trouble with Fremont he ^cacquitted himself with honor and came out ~~very well~~ ahead of Commodore Stockton in the south. The adobe, standing on the west side of the Plaza, is a typical house of its day, two story with a balcony around the upper floor. It is in fairly good repair and plans are underway to have ^{restorations} ~~much~~ ^{made.} ~~improvements done.~~ Last year 40 lbs of honey were removed from under the rafters and the swarm of bees taken to a new home.

Many notable visitors enjoyed ^{lavish California} ~~typical~~ hospitality under the cordial roof of Don Jose and his charming wife. For many years this was the most important building in the town, excepting only the mission.

When Castro was forced to evacuate with his troops after the American occupation, Fremont stayed in this adobe while he recruited and drilled his troops prior to marching south to complete the conquest of California.

In 1849 Patrick Breen, of Donner Party fame, purchased the Castro house and was soon forced to open as the first adobe

~~was the first of the first~~ hotels in California.

Today the Native Daughters at San Juan are trying to restore the tired old house to a sturdier condition.

Angel Castro, also a prominent man of this town may have lived in the same house for some time. When Richard Walton Tully wrote his famous story "Juanita of San Juan", later changed to ~~the~~ "Rose of the Rancho" by David Belasco he based his plot on an actual incident. Angel Castro had a daughter named Juana, (Juanita is the Spanish diminutive or affectionate term for that name) who was grossly insulted by Fremont's men. Some historians have erroneously called the heroine one of Jose Maria Anzar's daughters by ~~the~~ and this ~~version~~ is written on the headstone over her grave in the old cemetery beside the mission.

There is a nice story of Castro told by some of the old Californians. To them a man's spurs were of far greater importance than his sword for they lived by, with and for their gorgeous horses and soldiering was just a game. They say that when Castro had to surrender he gave up his sword with^{out} a word but took off his beautiful silver-mounted spurs, threw^{them} onto the roof of the house and said, "He who wants my sword may have it but he who wants my spurs must climb for them."

~~was the first of the first~~

PLAZA HOTEL in San Juan, on the west side of the plaza next to the Castro house is the oldest building in town. Probably constructed in 1792 and used as barracks

For the soldiers while the mission was being built. Originally a one story structure with a tile roof the hotel was for many years home of some of the Anzar family. In 1856 Angelo Zanetta bought the house, added a second story of wood, the original was of adobe, and opened the place as a hotele. The dedication ceremonies lasted a week, ^{in the manner of} ~~they knew how to put on a~~ celebrations in those days. The hotel flourished until its fame spread throughout California. Especially famous were ^{its} ~~the~~ wines and the cuisine was among the best on the Pacific Coast. This was an ^{im}portant stop for the Overland Stage and the stage routes north and south also ran through here.

In the bar-room of the Plaza Hotel, one Christmas Eve, the beautiful Dona Concepcion took her husband's losing hand at gambling and won back his fortune as well as cleaning the foreigners with whom he played. A remarkable woman was Dona Concepcion.

They say that the caballeros of those days rode their horses in through the swinging doors and right up to the bar. ~~Many of them but some nevertheless.~~

FREMONT'S PEAK, 12 miles from Hollister. This is now a State Park. The story of how Fremont climbed to the highest peak in the Gavilan Range and threw up fortifications is too well known to be repeated again. ^{They say} ~~There is a story~~ that when Castro sent a hurry call for arms to the supply station at Monterey ~~that~~ the officer who filled his requisition sent the guns but failed to deliver the powder.

The Californian general was so annoyed he threw all the guns into Stokes Lagoon ^{nearby} where they remain to this day.

To commemorate the ^{Fremont's} ~~first~~ raising of the American flag over California's soil on the 4th of March 1846 it has long been the custom to make a pilgrimage to the historic spot on the Sunday nearest the anniversary every year. Some years ago this was accomplished on horse-back and as the flag was unfurled a 21 cannon salute rang out from the valley below. For a week the celebration continued with a gala ~~which are they always called~~ ball to terminate the festivities.

Today most people make the tour by automobile for ^{the} ~~their~~ are good roads from both Hollister and San Juan. At the top are barbecue pits and picnic tables.

CROSS ON PAGAN HILL, lowest elevation of Gavilan Mountains just south east of San Juan. This hill got its name ~~because~~ because the padres found that the Indian neophytes were secretly practising their pagan religious services on this spot. To counter-act the evil thus evoked the good friars raised a large wooden cross on the hill. ~~Today/the~~ The old symbol has long since disappeared but its site is marked by a gigantic cross of concrete.

There is a legend that an Indian girl once loved a priest who in turn loved her. When she realized that he would be eternally damned for this she resolved to run away and save his soul. In the night she stole from the town but when she reached the hill the moon was shining

brightly. By its light she saw her lover following. ~~and~~
 Rather than drag him down to perdition she killed her-
 self.

~~What, no lover's death?~~

ZANETTA HOUSE, occupies the south side of the plaza
 at San Juan. Here Angelo Zanetta lived for many years
 and in this house the great and gay balls of the '60s
 and '70s were ^held. The house is not of adobe but is
 built in much that style, two stories with a balcony along
 the upper. It is in very good condition and the custodian
 of the plaza has many plans for its future use. The upper
 story is almost entirely devoted ^{to} the ~~an immense~~ ball-room.

MISSION SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, the high point of San
 Juan. Father Lasuen laid the foundation for this largest
 of Californias churches on June 24, 1797 and on the same
 day fifteen years later the structure was completed and
 ready for use. It is the only mission of them all with
 three ^{ais}les. Made in the form of a cross, there are three
 altars, the center and largest dedicated to the titular
 saint and graced with a life statue of him. Many of the
 old relics remain, most of the statues came originally
 from Spain to Mexico, to Monterey and thence overland
 to San Juan. Against the white washed walls they stand
 in contrast, rich with the love of years, the devotion
 of thousands of simple people.

Father Tapis is buried under the chancel floor, one
 of the most loved of all the Spanish padres. Outside,
 under the olive trees lie four thousand Indians, five
 deep in places. It is a spot with many memories, enriched

by the years of change from the old order to the new.

The padres deserve a great deal of credit for they came into a region ~~that~~ whose people know no handicrafts, ignorant of even the most simple principles of construction. Under the patient teachings of these fathers the natives learned to make ~~good~~ adobe and bricks, to set the heavy beams in place and hold them with rawhide thongs. Even today the things are ~~still~~ visible and still the only ~~fastening support~~ of the massive ~~rafters~~ beams.

Originally the walls of the interior were covered with native murals but these have disappeared under ~~the more~~ modern whitewash. ~~the more the pity~~. Unfortunately the two side aisles had to be filled in because the mission is on the San Andreas fault and ~~the~~ frequent earthquakes threatened the whole structure. The flying buttresses can still be seen, however.

The walls of the church are of adobe 4 feet thick to a height of 20 feet. From there on they are built ~~of~~ of brick. The floor is very beautiful, it is the original and deeply worn from the knees and feet of the devote. In the early days there were no pews in which to sit while attending the ~~services~~ in ~~honor~~ of the good Lord.

The corridor of the cloister is 220 feet long with 19 arches.

Over the fine old wooden entrance is the motto, "Hic domus est et porta coeli." (House of God and gateway to Heaven). In the Garden of the Apostels grew 12 Monterey Cypress, one for each of the holy men.

Behind the altar stands a large reredos (nicked screen) completed in 1818 by Thomas ~~Doak~~^{Doak,} a Yankee sailor who took the name of Felipe Santiago. The mission fathers first approached Chavez for this job but he demanded the exorbitant sum of six reales per day (~~75¢~~) and the finances of the church were ~~quite~~ unable to meet his fee. Then along came ~~Doak~~^{Doak,} ~~supposedly~~ the first American^{settler} in California, who did the work for his Board and keep. The screen contains three figures, the outside ones ~~1/2~~^{one-half} size but the center of St. John himself is life-sized.

On either side of the altar are convex mirrors through which the padres keep a close watch on the worshippers, thereby giving rise to the Indian legend that the priests had eyes in the back of their heads.

The ~~inside~~^{between} gardens, those of the natio ~~behind~~ the mission and the priest's house are remarkably lovely. The sun dial that was once the only time-piece in California is still doing service.

On the east side of the mission, under the olive trees is the burying ground where the Indians rest in such large numbers. The last of the original natives, Mrs. Ascension Solorsano de Cervantes was buried among her people ~~just~~^{in 1931.} ~~a few years ago.~~ Mrs. Cervantes, at the time of her death was engaged in helping the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute to record the ancient dialects of her race. This information has been of great interest in determining the origin of the American Indian. The San Juan dialects greatly resemble the Japanese language.

Below the cemetery is a strip of the original El

Camino Real about 500 feet long. Hardly more than an over-
^{cart road}
 grown ~~trail~~ it is one of the few sections of the King's
 Highway remaining along the Pacific Coast. Beyond this
 historic path lay the mission orchards protected in the
 early days by ditches or moats instead of fences. A few
 of the trees still stand on the plain and still bear fruit.
 They are lovely and old and charled.

The nine original bells from Peru that hung before
 the church and rang every day have long since disappeared.
 One only remains, some were lost and some recast but the
 magical tone was lost in the change. In 1875 a steeple
 of wood was constructed to house an ordinary bell but it
 looked so incongruously out of place that the people were
 delighted when it blew down. The New England steeple and
 the Spanish mission had little in common.

Beside the doorway grows one of the tallest century
 plants in this section of the country, it attained a
 height of 45 feet to bloom in the sun.

In 1928 the old mission was placed under the Catholic
 Foreign Mission Society of America in the care of the Mary-
 knoll Fathers. This is ~~a~~ essentially a missionary order
^{which was}
~~who were~~ drawn to the San Juan Valley by the large number
 of Japanese farmers. Father Caffrey, the resident priest
 has taken a tremendous interest in the historical old
 spot and has done everything in his power to restore all
 that was damaged and to create a living interest in the
 historical building.

The Plaza is ~~under the control of the state,~~ is now
 a State Monument whose custodian lives in the Plaza Hotel

Every year on the Sunday nearest the 24th of June a spectacular celebration is held to commemorate the founding of San Juan Bautista. In the open-air theater a pageant of the history of the mission is given, two nights in succession. There is a barbecue, dancing, brilliant parade and other special features. The costumes, music and customs of the past are revived for two days while old San Juan assumes once more her place of society's pet. Many of the old people come from great distances to join in the festivities and many are the reminiscences and stories that go the rounds.

On the main street of the town is the Casa Juan de Anzar, 1799. Now an antique shop this was once the home of that historic pioneer. It is in this house that the Rose of the Rancho was born and here General Castro lived while his own home was under construction. The adobe is in good condition, a splendid example of early Californian architecture.

Elana Linn

ARMY - NAVY

CLASS V ARMY AND NAVY

SUNNYVALE AIR BASE

Moffett Field, originally the United States Naval Air Station, is located at Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, six miles northwest of San Jose, The county seat, and forty-four miles southwest of San Francisco, has become one of the outstanding tourist attractions of the Pacific Coast. The enormous hangar, or dock, built originally for dirigibles of the Macon type, the helium purification plant, the barracks for officers and men, and the thirty-seven other structures and buildings on the thousand acre reservation, adjacent to the four lane Bayshore Highway from San Francisco to San Jose, are the main features of the Station.

Visitors hours are from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. every day, including Sundays and holidays. Cameras are not allowed.

The United States Naval Air Station is the physical embodiment of co-operative effort on the part of citizens of San Jose, Santa Clara County, and the San Francisco Bay Region. This united community worked actively through 1929 and 1930 on the project. Reports of a special naval investigation board found the present site ideal from a climatic, geographic, and strategic standpoint.

Actual purchase of the property took place on July 30, 1931, with a check amounting to \$476,065.90 for the thousand acres. The deed to the property was officially delivered to governmental and naval officials at a cere-

CLASS V ARMY AND NAVY

SUNNYVALE AIR BASE
(Continued)

mony on the morning of August 3, 1931, in the Marine Room of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Actual construction began on October 5, 1931. There are more than forty buildings and structures on the Station and a total of \$4,800,000.00 has been spent on construction so far.

The hangar is of most interest to the visitor. This streamlined building is 1133 feet, or three city blocks in length, 308 feet in width and 194 feet, or 18 stories, in height. The unobstructed floor space would allow for eight football games to take place at one time. The huge doors which are the shape of a one eighth orange peel, weigh 250 tons each, and require a 150 horsepower motor to move it. There are 8300 tons of steel in the structure, and features that should be noted are the overhead cranes and catwalks, the specially constructed ladders, the unique elevator and the excellent distribution of light, both naturally and artificially. The total volume of the hangar is 50,000,000 cubic feet.

More than forty acres in the building district of the station are landscaped and all services such as water, natural gas, electric power and even telephone are underground. The two mooring circles, 1800 feet from each end of the hangar, are 643 feet in radius and each comprise 30 acres.

CLASS V ARMY AND NAVY

SUNNYVALE AIR BASE
(Continued)

The large "K" shaped runways east of the hangar are 1500 feet long and 300 feet wide. A few other interesting facts regarding the Station are that 108 telephones with extensions are installed in different parts of the many structures; that in addition to the most modern equipment in the hospital there are twenty beds to provide for those of the Station's personnel who may be hurt in accidents. More than 800 meals are served daily.

There were 29 Naval officers and 162 enlisted Navy men, 10 Marine officers and 120 enlisted Marines, regularly stationed at the Base. The Macon, which used the airport as its base, was a Naval airship especially built for long range scouting operations. On October 25, 1935 the Naval unit at Sunnyvale airport was transferred to San Diego and the Army took charge of the airbase. Washington considered that the naval stations at San Francisco and San Diego were sufficient for the present. It is understood that should the Navy decide to continue dirigible development, it could have the Sunnyvale field for its base again. The outgoing chief of the station was Commander Alfred T. Clay for the Navy. The new Commander was Lieutenant-Colonel Horace N. Heisen of the Army.

An amusing incident occurred when the Army Post

CLASS V ARMY AND NAVY

SUNNYVALE AIR BASE
(Continued)

forgot to send a flag along with other supplies. The Navy consented to loan the Army their flag until the Army's arrived, stating, "What's the difference! They are the same stars and stripes whether owned by the Army or the Navy."

Although Moffett Field was named after Rear-Admiral William Moffett of the Navy, the army will maintain the name out of respect to Admiral Moffett who died in the crash of the airship Akron off the New Jersey Coast in April 1933.

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San Jose Mercury Herald October 25, 1935

Recruiting Officer for Moffett Field

April 1, 1936

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CLASS V - ARMY AND NAVY

The Regular Army maintains a recruiting post in San Jose, whose existence has been desultory, and whose future is not assured.

Military posts within easy reach of the central part of this district are the Presidio of San Francisco, garrisoned by the 30th Infantry; Fort Winfield Scott, garrisoned by the 6th coast artillery, and the Presidio of Monterey, garrisoned by the 11th cavalry and the 76th field artillery.

After the loss of the dirigible Macon, the air field at Sunnyvale was turned over to the army, and at present is occupied by that arm of the service, used as a base for heavier-than-air craft. The immense hangar, which used to house a giant dirigible, can be seen for miles. Administration and housing buildings at this station are in typical California-Spanish style, and have all modern facilities for the convenience of those stationed at the post, which is known as Moffett Field after the admiral lost in the Akron. This base is located on the Bayshore highway.

In this district are stationed five Regular Navy men. Two of these are at Sunnyvale, survivors of former naval occupation. Three are with the recruiting office in the Postoffice Building in San Jose, where the army recruiting office is also located. Naval recruiting has been maintained here regularly for sixteen years.

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(continued)

The 5th Fleet Division of the Naval Reserve was first established in 1923 and reorganized in 1925. At present it numbers 90 men and 7 officers, and is under the control of Lt. H. H. Hallin. 8 men in this outfit were formerly of the Regular Navy. The Armory of the 5th Division is located at 55 South Market street, San Jose, California. Drills are held on Tuesday nights.

The 4th Fleet Division of the Naval Reserve has its headquarters in Santa Cruz and is under the command of Lt. Com. Willey. Its complement is practically the same as that of the San Jose detachment.

Communication sections are maintained by the Naval Reserve at Palo Alto, San Jose, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz. The Eagle 32 is stationed in San Francisco for the training of Naval Reserve units of this district.

The 159th Infantry of the National Guard saw service in the Spanish-American War and on the Mexican Border as the 5th California Infantry. During the World War a unit of this same regiment marched out of San Jose to participate in the major Allied offensives. National Guard organizations, offspring of the former 5th (now the 159th regiment of the 41st division) include Co. E of San Jose, a rifle company, and Co. H, of the same city, equipped with machine guns. Co. D of the 184th Infantry has its center of concentration in Gilroy. It is a machine gun unit. All

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(continued)

three organizations were mobilized for the labor troubles in San Francisco in 1934.

A new Armory, costing \$50,000, has been recently built in San Jose for the two companies stationed there. It is located on North Second street. On Monday and Tuesday nights it is the scene of drills.

Lt. Col. Mitchell, second-in-command of the 159th Infantry lives in San Jose. He can be found in the traffic department of the City Hall.

Naval vessels visit Santa Cruz, Capitola, Monterey, and San Francisco, where they may be visited. Vallejo, where dockyards are located, is within easy distance of this district.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Consultants:

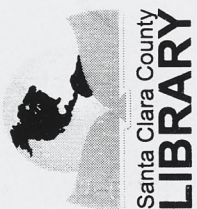
Hackett - C.Q.M. U.S.N.

Naval Recruiting Office

Army Recruiting Office

Hallin - Lt. U.S.N.R.

(Note): Sunnyvale Air Base visited, and officer of the day interviewed.



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